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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,131.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do .... „ 2 8
Third do .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. PATTERSON, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
„ Rutnagherry	20	„ Galle	29
„ Vingoorla	20		Jan. 1872
„ Carwar	21	„ Negapatam	1
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	5
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Calicut	24	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Beypore	24	„ Gopalpore	7
„ Cochin	25	„ False Point	8
„ Alleppey	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	9
„ Tuticorin	27		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible]icks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Fao	12
„ Guadur	30	„ Bushire	13
	Jan. 1872		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	16
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Linga	5	„ Muscat	19
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	21
„ Fao	9	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander FRANCIS J. RAFFIN, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee — Malwan
Unjunwell — Vingorla
Rutnagherry — Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore — Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. ABRAM, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain GREKKE, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—
1st Class to Liverpool............£50 }
Do. [illegible]............£30 } Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool............£30 }

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Hantho.

Bombay, 6th December 1871.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to
MESSRS. FINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wine.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£[illegible]
Suez	36	[illegible]	8
Port Said	38	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st JANUARY 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. STEWART, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

	First Class	Second Class
To BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „	„ 650	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. L. BAKER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the [illegible] December, leaving Mazagon [illegible] noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, [illegible] also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta [illegible] Australia.

No Cargo will be [illegible] on board after sunset on the day previous to [illegible] and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE s.s. BANGALORE, 2,063 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain W. SOAMES, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

This steamer being timed to reach Galle three or four days before the departure of the Return Mail, which is due in Bombay on 1st January, presents a favourable opportunity to parties wishing to make a short Christmas trip.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. HANSCOM, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 1st February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class ...... Rs. 500 }
Do. Do. 2nd Class .... 350 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez, 1st Class .... 350 }
Do. 2nd Class .... 245 }

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. MORRISON, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 23rd December, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Leave BOMBAY	...Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	...Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	.Sunday.	„ Beypore	......Saturday.
„ Vingorla	...... do.	„ Calicut	...... do.
„ Goa	..........Monday.	„ Tellicherry	.. Sunday.
„ Carwar	...... do.	„ Cannanore	... do.
„ Compta	...... do.	„ Mangalore	...Monday.
„ Mangalore	..Tuesday.	„ Compta	...... do.
„ Cannanore	..Wednesday	„ Carwar	........Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	... do.	„ Goa	.... do.
„ Calicut	... do.	„ Vingorla	...... do.
„ Beypore	... do.	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	......Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	...Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing ship SALADIN, A 1, 13 years at Lloyds Captain JAMES RANKEN.

This favourite vessel is a regular trader, and will have prompt despatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BLAY AND MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ABBOTSFORD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES OF BROWN PACKING PAPER, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 19th day of December 1871, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, on account and risk of Mr. Moosajee Tajbhoy (20) bales of Brown Packing Paper, each bale containing 10 Reams, and each Ream 47 lbs., ex Loch Lamond.

Also a quantity of grey white and coloured Piece Goods.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1871.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolourations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞ ASK FOR "ROWLANDS'" ARTICLES.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Single pieces or complete sets of

FORKS AND SPOONS

Of best quality : detailed lists on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

BEER MUGS, — CRUET FRAMES, — PICKLE FRAMES,
BISCUIT CADDIES, — EGG FRAMES, — SALVERS,
BUTTER DISHES, — EPERGNES, — SALT CELLARS,
CAKE BASKETS, — JAM JARS, — SARDINE BOXES,
CANDLESTICKS, — MUFFINEERS, — TEA SERVICES,
CLARET JUGS, — NAPKIN RINGS, — TOAST RACKS,

And Sundries of every kind : details furnished by

TREACHER AND CO., (Limited).

THE NEW SEDATIVE AND NATURAL SLEEP PRODUCER.

SYRUP of CHLORAL HYDRATE,

Originated and introduced by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

has obtained the confidence of, and is prescribed by, the

MEDICAL FACULTY

throughout India.

Numerous Testimonials are on record of its efficacy in Sleeplessness, Delirium, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Spasms, Vomitting, &c., &c. &c.

Dispensaries, Hospitals, &c., supplied in bulk on moderate terms.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

DAVE CARSON'S

INIMITABLE, MUSICAL, COMICAL AND JOCOSICAL TUMASHA.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 1871.

MADAME CARSON

WILL FOR THE FIRST TIME SING THE PATHETIC ENGLISH SONG,

"PLEASE GIVE ME A PENNY, SIR."

MONS. SEMELADIS AND MR. HERBERTE

IN

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS AND SUPERB SOLOS.

DAVE CARSON

AS

GRAND-FATHER BEN,

OR

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

TOUCHING UPON
THE INCOME TAX,
THE POLICE,
THE P. W. D.
THE BENCH OF JUSTICES,
THE MUNICIPALITY,
YOUNG BOMBAY,
COMPETITION WALLAHS.
THE SHOE QUESTION,
ETC, &C, AND OTHERWISE

"THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL,"

A DECIDED *HIT*.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Overture ....Bengalee Baboo Galop.
Ballad ....Happy be thy Dreams ..Mr. S. Herberte.
Serenade ....Par Charles Gounod.....Madame Carson.

AN ELONGATED EFFUSION OF LACHRYMATION,

POOR MARY JANE,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia ...Le Romantique—Ghys...Mons. Semeladis.
Ballad............" Elly Mavourneen" ......Mr. S. Herberte.
Tyrolienne ....Variation de Hummul...Madame Carson.

PART FIRST WILL CONCLUDE WITH

"THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL,"

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Ballad ...." Phœbe Dearest............Mr. S. Herberte.
Volin Solo......... Home, Sweet Home ....Mons. Semeladis.

GRAND-FATHER BEN,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

English Song ..." Please give me a Penny, Sir"...Madame Carson.
Ballad ...." The Forsaken" ....Mr. S Herberte.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

DAVE CARSON'S

ORIGINAL COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED

THE ACTOR OF ALL WORK,

TERMINATING WITH THE NEGRO SONG AND DANCE,

SKEDADDLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs.	4 0 0	Gallery ....Rs.	2 0 0
Stalls .... „	3 0 0	Pit .... „	1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co, where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,

DADE-DURIAV,

OR

GOD, THE PROTECTOR OF KHUSHRO.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY A NEW FARCE, ENTITLED,

CHEAP JUSTICE FOR HALF A RUPEE.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A SACRED CONCERT

will take place in the Boys' School of the above Institution on TUESDAY, 19th December 1871.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture	"To the Messiah"	Handel.
Recitative and Air	"Comfort ye, My people." "Every Valley."	Ditto.
Chorus	"And the Glory of the Lord.".	Ditto
Song	"The Wanderer"	Schubert.
Recitative and Air	"He was brought as a Lamb to the slaughter."	Handel.
Air	"He shall feed His flock."	Ditto.
Song	"He wipes the Tear from every Eye."	

An interval of a few minutes, during which a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Institution.

PART II.

Air	"I know that my Redeemer liveth."	Handel.
Song	"Nazareth."	Gounod.
Recit. and Air..	"Ruth and Naomi."	Toplif.
Recitative and Air	"Ye people rend your Hearts, If with all your Hearts."	Mendelssohn.
Air	"But Thou didst not leave this Soul in Hell."	Handel.
Recit. and Air.	"In Native Worth"	Haydn.
Anthem	"Judge me, O God."	Mendelssohn.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Concert to commence at 9 P.M.

Seats reserved on written application to the Honorary Secretary at the Institution.

MONEY to LEND on approved Security of LAND or HOUSES.—Apply to

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY, Solicitors,
5, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. NEMESIS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

IN pursuance of two REQUISITIONS in connection with Mr. P. M. Mehta's Paper on the MUNICIPAL REFORM QUESTION of 1871, received by the Secretaries from Members of the Association, a PUBLIC SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be HELD at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

B. M. WAGLE, Honorary Secretary,
B. B. East India Association.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to Noon of the 18TH JANUARY 1872, for the supply by Contracts specified in the Schedules, for one year, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound. Unless his Samples are equal to the Government Sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection therewith.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th December 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 will be resumed.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th December 1871.

FLOWER TROUGHS;

For the decoration of the Dinner-table; of Glass, and the new pearl lustre (Beleek) China; straight, triangular, and semicircular.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON

Will give his FAREWELL PERFORMANCE at Colaba in the above Hall on

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

NEW SOLOS, NEW SONGS, NEW JOKES.

THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

THE SUICIDAL FAMILY.

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME AT COLABA. ☜

Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., and at the doors on the Evening of Performance.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to MR. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 8 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks. — Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. — Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. — Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows. — Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth. — Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins. — Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine. — Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. — Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. — Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

WELCH, MARGETSON & Co.,

16 & 17, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FLANNELS, SPUN SILK and FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS, SCARVES, MUFFLERS, PUGGAREES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUX, HAT CASES, &c., &c.

MANUFACTORIES. { BRIDGE PLACE, SOUTHWARK;
FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY.

Established 1836.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE), LONDON,

Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of BOTH SERVICES, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, and COTTON GOODS of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture — Cutlery — Beers
Musical Instruments — Carriages — Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery — Saddlery and Harness — Stationery
Fire-arms — Boots and Shoes — Books
Agricultural Implements — Wines — Toys, &c., &c.
— Ales

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of MESSRS. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NOTICES.

THE NERBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES

WILL BE HELD AT

KHUNDWAH

ON THE 28TH, 29TH, AND 30TH OF DECEMBER 1871.

GENTLEMEN intending to send HORSES are requested to communicate with the HON. SECRETARY at once.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations from December 23rd, to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins in the Ahmedabad Districts, and of participating in the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., the LOCAL TRAINS running between BOMBAY and BANDORA and VERAUR, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED.

The Down and Up Mails will, owing to the limited accommodation at stations south of Grant Road, start from and arrive at Grant Road instead of from Church Gate Street.

A new Station will be OPENED at the road leading from the Parell Road near the Elphinstone College to Mahaluxmee.

The line is now OPENED between Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum for Passenger, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, Cattle and Goods Traffic.

For further particulars see Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by MR. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and pair of young Australian HORSES.

NOTICE.—TENDERS to be delivered on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon, are invited for DOORS and WINDOWS of the NEW POST OFFICE, and TEAKWOOD TRUSSES and OTHER ROOF TIMBER for the NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

J. HART, C. E.,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, 15th December 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st January 1872.

Tenders will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 13th Dec. 1871.

NEW STORY BY

WILKIE COLLINS.

IN THE

"ENGLISHMAN'S"

SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL

Of the 9th December next,

Will be commenced an Original Story by WILKIE COLLINS, the Copyright of which for India has been purchased by the Proprietors of the *Englishman*.

☞ Orders should be addressed, without delay, to the Manager, *Englishman*, 9 Hare Street, Calcutta.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 169 OF 1870.

SUCCARAM MOROBA and NARAYEN MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, Sons, Heirs, and Legal Personal Representatives, according to Hindoo Law, of Moroba Jugonnathjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, now residing at Worlee ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BALCRUSTNA TRIMBUCK RANADAY, Hindoo, residing at a place called Kavathi, in the District of Dadurpul, which is under the Zillah of Ahmednugger, beyond the Ordinary Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court ....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of June 1870, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January 1872, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

All the Estate and interest of the defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday and of the plaintiffs Succaram Moroba and Narayen Moroba, or any of them, in all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house with appurtenances standing on Fazendary ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-four square yards, be the same a little more or less, and situate at Worlee, Middle Pakady, near the temple of Shree Kadarashwar, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the west side of Worlee Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and bounded on the east by the public road to Worlee, and on the north, south, and west by the Fazendary ground belonging to the temple of Kadarashwar, and which said premises formerly were occupied by the abovenamed defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday and now are unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 5, Apollo Street.—Dated this 8th day of December 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1042 OF 1868.

PURMANUND VUSSONJEE, Hindoo, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of VUSSONJEE NANJEE, late of Porebunder, Hindoo Inhabitant............Plaintiff.

vs.

KUPOORCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND and ABBEYCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Porebunder, in the province of Kattiawad, and JUMNABAE, Widow of SOONDERJEE VEERJEE, Hindoo, deceased, also residing at Porebunder ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an ORDER made in the above SUIT, and bearing date the 4th of December 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December 1871, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

LOT No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the above-named Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Khooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty two square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 395 and by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 71, and now under No. 92, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on the south by the house of Hormusjee Powree, on the east by the property of Framjee Powree, and on the west by the public road called Borah Bazaar Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

LOT No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Kooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the stable, warehouse and erections standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 60, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 709, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the property of Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, on the south by the property of Dyal Kaka, on the east by the public road called Mody Street, and on the west by the property of Nathoobhoy Nagurdass, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Apollo Street, within the Fort; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed, 5 Church Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 17th day of November 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of MYSORE SANDALWOOD will be HELD at the various Kothis on the dates below specified :—

Shimoga Kothi............13th November 1871.
Saugor „ ....27th „ „
Cowlidroog „ ....12th December „
Seringapatam „ ....4th „ „
Hoonsoor „ ....18th „ „

The quantity exposed for Sale will be 2,000 candies (500 tons) more or less.

2. Copies of Revised Rules for Sandalwood Auction Sales can be obtained free, by application, to the Undersigned.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, Captain,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Bangalore, 6th October 1871.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

AT

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 51; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES, LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
[illegible] comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. MEER ALLY DHURRUMSEY a PARTNER in our FIRM.

COWASJEE JEHANGHEERJEE & Co.

12th December 1871.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for Works to be executed at the Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, consisting of SEA and WHARF WALLS, FILLING IN of BUNDERS, DEEPENING of BOAT BASIN, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the proposed Works may be seen at the Office of MR. A. W. FORDE, C. E., Meadow Street, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. D. SASSOON and Co., and to be delivered at their Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, not later than the 20th instant.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the Supply of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1872, as per schedules :—

Beef, Mutton, Milk, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Rice, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Charcoal, Vegetables of sorts, Country Shoes, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., &c., will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd December 1871.

Byculla Schools, 1st December 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the MEMBERS and the ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the SCHOOL of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will be HELD at the Institution, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

At the Annual Public Meeting it will be proposed—

(1.) That the following be substituted for Clause II. of the Constitution of the Society :—

"The object of the Society shall be to provide for the Maintenance and Education of Scottish Orphans and of such other children of European descent as the Society shall consider to have sufficient claim to the benefits of the Institution, but not to the exclusion of children of Scottish parentage, who shall in all cases have first claim to admission."

(2.) That the following be substituted for the first twenty-two words of Clause XIII of the Constitution of the Society :—

"A General Meeting of the Members of the Society shall be held yearly in such month as the Committee may decide."

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—

STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARMS,
MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of DR. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from............	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from MESSRS. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the thing for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to it accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

THE ADVANTAGES OF

CASH PAYMENTS,

FULLY SHOWN IN

BULL AND COMPANY'S PRICE LIST,

FREE ON APPLICATION.

OILMANS STORE & PROVISION LIST.

☞ *THE QUALITY OF EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.*

The undermentioned Prices are for Cash only :—

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Rs. a.
Bacon, fitch by the side, per lb.	0 13
Ditto in Cut	0 14
Hams (fine Plump)	0 14
Bath Chaps	0 13
Tongues, each in Canvas	3 12
Cheese—Double Gloster, Chedder, and Berkley ...	0 14
Pine Apple	0 14
Stilton (by halves only)	1 2
Greyre Cheese in Tins from 3½ lb. to 5 ...	1 4
Parmeson do. do. ...	1 12

BUTTER.

Best Dorset Butter, 1 lb. tins	1 4
French ditto 1 lb tins	1 4

SAUSAGES.

Bologna Sausages	2 2
Ditto small	1 6
Cambridge (Crosse & Blackwell's) ...	1 0
Pork	1 0
Brunswick	[illegible]
Westphalia	[illegible]
Truffled Sausages	[illegible]
Lyon Sausages, from	[illegible]
Ham, Tongue, and Chicken	[illegible]
Oxford Sausages	[illegible]
Ditto small	[illegible]

PIES.

Veal and Ham, Truffled	[illegible]
Pork (Moir's)	[illegible]
Ditto (Crosse & Blackwell's) ...	[illegible]
Yorkshire Game	[illegible]
Ham and Chicken	[illegible]
Melton Mowbray (Moir's)... ...	[illegible]
Aberdeen (Moir's)	[illegible]

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

Potted Beef, Ham, Tongue, Meat, and Yarmouth Bloaters.	0 10
Anchovy Paste, Game, Salmon, Ham, and Chicken, Shrimp Paste, Pate de Diable	[illegible]

HOGARTH'S SOUPS.

Chicken, Cock a Lekie, Cressi, Green Pea, Giblet, Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Kidney, Maccaroni, Mutton Broth, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oyster, Ox Cheek, Ox Tail, Palestine, Vegetable, Mixed Vegetable, Vermacelli, and Venison ...	0 10

PRESERVED FISH.

Gorgona Anchovies	0 12
Ditto Dutch	0 8
Cod Roe, 1 lb. tins	0 10
Fresh Eels	[illegible]
Fried do.	[illegible]
Stewed do.	[illegible]
Herrings, Fresh, 1 lb. tins ...	[illegible]
Do. do. 2 lb. tins ...	[illegible]
Mackerel, in Sauce	[illegible]
Do. Fresh	[illegible]
Herrings, Kippered	[illegible]
Red Herrings, 6 lb. tins (Moir's)...	[illegible]
Ditto	[illegible]
Herring a la Sardines	[illegible]
Lampreys, in Oil or Jelly... ...	[illegible]
Pounded Crab	[illegible]
Salmon Cutlets	[illegible]
Do. Fresh	[illegible]
Do. Kippered	[illegible]
Sprats, Dried	[illegible]
Fine Milton Oysters... ...	[illegible]
Fried Soles	[illegible]
Fillet of Soles	[illegible]
Lobsters, Fresh	[illegible]
Do. Preserved	[illegible]
Herrings, Pickled	[illegible]
White Bait	[illegible]

FLAVOURING ESSENCES OF ALL KINDS.

1 oz. bottles	0 10
2 oz. do.	0 14

SEASONING POWDERS.

Pimento, Cardamoms, Cloves, Mace, Long Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Jam. Ginger, and Carraways, in bottles, each ...0 4 & upwards

BISCUITS OF ALL KINDS.

PICKLES.

Chow-Chow, Piccalilli, Cauliflower, and Mixed Pickle	0 8
Walnut, Onions	0 9
Gherkins and Imperial Hot Pickles ...	0 10
Captain White's Oriental and West India Pickle ...	0 12
Pickled Mushrooms, [illegible]	1 12

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADES.

By Moir, Gillon, Barnes, & Crosse and Blackwell.

Plum, Raspberry, Green-gage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, and Gooseberry, in 1 lb tins or jars	0 10
Orange Marmalade, 1 lb jars Crosse and Blackwell ...	0 8
Do 2 „	1 0
Red Currant Jelly, 1 „	0 12
Do do ½ „	0 8
Black do 1 „	0 12
Do do ½ „	0 8
Apple Jelly, 1 lb jars	0 12
Orange do 1 „	0 12
Christmas Plum Pudding, in tin	1 6

FRUITS IN BRANDY OR NOYEAU.

Apricots, Cherries, Green-gage, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, and White Pears	1 12

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

By Crosse and Blackwell, per bottle	2 0

DRY FRUITS.

Almonds and Raisins	[illegible]
Muscatel Raisins	[illegible]
Prunes, 2 lb. tins, each	1 12
Do. in bottles	2 0

TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE.

Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lb., each ...	10 0
Ditto Pekoe	12 0
Coffee, in 7 or 14 lb. bags, per lb.	0 7
Best Crystallized Sugar in boxes, containing 28 lb., No. 1 quality	5 14
Ditto ditto in 14 lb. ditto ...	3 0

BRANDIES AND WINES.

Brandy, from ... ... per doz.	21 0
Hollands Gin, 15 large Flasks	22 8
Gin, Borde's	15 0
Port Wine, Graham's No. 1	18 0
Sherry Wine ... ...Rs. 16-0, 19-0, 24-0, and upwards.	
Ginger Wine, Crabbe's	15 0
Guiness' Stout pints	3 12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, German	3 0
Do do per dozen ...	30 0
Do (Hogarth)	2 0
Do (C. & B.)... ...	1 0
French Beans	0 12
Carrots	0 8
Do in Butter	0 12
Green Peas	0 10
Parsnips...	0 6
Petit Pois	1 0
Turnips	0 6
Portugal Onions	0 8
Sage and Onions	0 8
French Mushrooms	1 0
Fresh do au Naturel ...	0 12
Onions, Button	1 0
Beet Root	0 10
Mixed Vegetables, 1 lb tins ...	0 12
Truffles, ½ pints	4 8
Tomato Conserve pints	0 14

TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb ...	0 8
Apple, Red Currant, Black Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Green-gage, Raspberry	0 10

FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OIL.

Capers, in ½ pints	0 6
Do pints	0 10
Olives, Spanish, in pints	0 12
Do French do	0 10
Do do ½ do	0 6
Best Salad Oil, ...	[illegible]

VINEGAR, &c.

White Wine Vinegar (Crosse & Blackwell's), in quarts ...	0 8
Do do in pints ...	0 5
Chilli and Tarragon, in pints	0 10
Mustard, in 1 lb. bottles, or tins	0 14
Do in ½ lb tins	0 8
Fine Table Salt	0 4

SAUCES.

Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor, in ½ pints	0 8
Do do do pints	0 14
City of London, Beefsteak, Gloucester, Harvey's ½ pints	0 8
John Bull, Wellington pints	1 0
King of Oude's Sauce ... ... in ½ pints	0 12
Essence Anchovies ... ... pints	1 4
Do ... ... ½ pints	0 10
Lea and Perrins' Worcester ... pints	1 4
Do. do. ... ½ pints	0 10
Reading Sauce, (Cox's) ... ... ½ pints	0 9
Tomato ... ... pints	1 2
Do ... ... ½ pints	0 9
Soho ... ... pints	0 12
Feel ... ... pints	0 12
Union ... ... pints	0 9
Soyer's Sauce	1 4
Do. Relish	0 9
Prince of Wales Salad Sauce ...	0 9
Indian Zest	[illegible]
Cayenne Sauce	1 0
Essence Lobsters ... ... ½ pints	0 12
Do Shrimps ... ... ½ pints	0 [illegible]
Do Oysters ... ... ½ pints	0 [illegible]

COPE'S CIGARETTES, &c.

Turkish Tobacco, in 6 oz tins, for making Cigarettes ...	1 8
Cope's Cigarettes, in boxes of 100... ...	2 8
Ditto per 1,000... ...	22 0

CANDLES.

Table and Carriage Candles, ordinary, per packet ...	0 6
Do (Price's Belmont) ...	0 10
Do (OZOKERIT) ...	0 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cricket Kit, Archery Kit, Sporting Ammunition, Perfumery (in great variety). Courier Bags, Portmanteaus, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, Stationery, Playing Cards, Visiting Cards, (Ladies' and Gentlemen's), Trusses, Scented Soaps, Photographic Kit, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BULL & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public in general to their Charges, which they feel confident, cannot be equalled in the Presidency, every article being charged at the lowest, consistent with quality of material and workmanship.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND F[illegible] Mofussil Press shares continue. Other shares steady.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
China	30 Do. do.	218

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 9th December 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,32,521	0	5
Merchandise	3,42,885	4	3
Electric Telegraph	1,042	1	0
Earth Trains	4,228	9	0
Total Rs.	4,80,643	13	8
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles Total Rs.	2,94,316	7	4
Increase	1,86,327	6	4

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—15TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 15th December, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 38 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 14th December, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 22 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	6 32	0 8
" Galle	8 40	0 0
" Kurrachee	1 7	0 5
" Madras	2 39	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

CABLE right Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Dec. 11.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Dec. 15.
	Euphrates (s)	Shaw	Bussorah.
	China		Chittagong, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Mandvee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Victoria Cross, Cowley, to Liverpool.
Ship Inverness, Dunkin, to Rangoon.
Ship Timoorshaw, Winter, to Moulmein.
Ship F. Pendleton, Pendleton, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nemesis, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
12	Genii	Irvine	Liverpool, Aug. 5.
	Benmore	Storey	Liverpool, Aug. 17.
	Splendid	Oliver	Coconada, Nov. 19.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotsford, 5 bales royal paper, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 1,680 bundles hoop iron, D. Jewa; 1 box hardware, S. Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Jumna, 16 casks writing ink, G. H. Wilkinson.

Xantho s, 125 drums linseed oil, 100 drums turpentine, and 12 cases varnish, H. Allybhoy; 100 cases kerosine oil, R. Cadurbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 16 cases card boards, 8 case pianos, 16 cases harmoniums, and 1 case eau-de-cologne, J. Neuberg; 2 cases glassware, R. Benton Hobbs.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 50 cases sulphuric acid, S. Rustomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 100 bales cotton, S. Narrondass; 37 bales cotton, P. Geerdhur; 125 bales wool, E. Shunker; 110 bags myrabolams, Richard Martin & Co.

Eastern Light, 1,000 bundles galls, S. Vagjee.

Royal Sovereign, 35 bales cotton, C. H. Mootha.

The Foundling, 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee.

Columbian, s, 55 bales cotton, and 25 bales wool, M. Thackersey & Co.

Indus, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 45 bales cotton, G. Boostram; 55 bales wool and 5 bales cotton, C. Megjee; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.

Xantho, s, 27 bales cotton, H. B. Tonche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, L. Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, M. Lallbhoy; 44 bales cotton, H. Goolabchund; 25 bales cotton, C. Furdonjee; 100 bales cotton, K. Jaichund; 40 bales wool, H. Thackersey; 35 bales wool, M. Ramjee; 4,600 bundles coir yarn, M. Munjee; 125 bags saltpetre, L. Sewjee; 86 packages coffee, S. S. Mahomed & Co.; 140 bales cotton, N. Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Victoria Cross, 50 bales hemp, L. Narronjee.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian, s, 17 bales hides, D. Hasson; 273 pieces E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy; 2 packages E. teeth, A. Khanjee.

Indus, s, 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee; 24 cases cardamoms and 6 bales skins, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Columbian, s, 20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Indus, s, 503 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Columbian, s, 66 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Indus, s, 60 bales cotton, K. Pitamber; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Indus, s, 50 bales cotton, H. B. Tonche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Indus, s, 211 robbins copra, B. I. S. N. Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Lowary, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, from England.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Khundwa.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Mackenzie, Captain, late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, on duty, to Allahabad.

Hewett, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Deesa.

The following officers will leave to-day for England per s.s. Columbian:—

Hilton, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave.

Ewbank, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 12.)

The office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras having become vacant by the departure from India of the Hon Sir Colley H Scotland, Kt, H E the Governor of Fort St George in Council has been pleased, under Sec. 5, Act XXVII. of 1857, to appoint to that Office the Hon A J Arbuthnot, C S I.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Lt C H P Christie, RE, Actg Consulting Engineer for Railways, three months' privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr F Watkins, Supervisor of the 2nd grade, three months' privilege leave, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. Bresnahan, Asst Engr of the 2nd grade, leave on medical certificate for fourteen days, retrospectively, from the 27th Nov 1871.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. George Downton Leman, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Kistna Dist, vice Mr Wilson, who vacates.

Mr. John Frederick Price, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Salem.

Mr. H D Elphinstone Dalrymple to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

The undermentioned Members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained their rank of Fifth Class of four years' standing, on the 29th Nov 1871:—Messrs. B C Johnson, F E Gibson, C L B Cumming, T Weir, C Kough, T J Maltby, and J A Boyle, Assumption of Charge, &c.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut A F Hamilton, of the Royal (Madras) Engrs, to be Adjt of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Lieut S Leigh Hunt, of the S C, to act as Sub Asst Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to complete the Establishment, pending the return from Europe of Lieut-Col J P Watts, Asst Commissary-General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Capt by Brevet, subject to H M's approval:—

Infantry General List.

Lieuts Robert Francis Taylor and Robert Colvin Hutchinson, from the 9th Dec 1871.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut George Fraser Eric Smith Neil, from the 9th Dec 1871.

Lieuts Alfred Charles Williams, William and MacDonald Robinson, from the 10th Dec 1871.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Cadre 50th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut Stephen Edward Atkinson (Capt in S C) to have the position of Capt, vice Gosling, deceased, dated 5th Nov 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town	Country
One Year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three Months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ASHLEY—December 7th, at Folkeston, Ethel Mary, infant daughter of A. E. Ashley, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—December 11th, at 53, Dhurrumtollah Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. J. C. Beresford, of a daughter.

HARFORD—December 9th, at Meerut, the wife of Band Master J. Harford, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, of a daughter.

McKENNA—December 10th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Brigade Sergeant-Major J. McKenna, R.A., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

THE discussion at the Asiatic Society's Rooms on Thursday, which ended in the rejection by twenty-eight votes to twenty-four of the proposal to reduce the subscription of a resident member of the Society from Rs. 100 a year to Rs. 50 a year, or Rs. 5 a month, cannot but have done good, if only in stirring people up to take a livelier interest in the fortunes of the finest Library in Bombay, or, we may say on Dr. Wilson's authority, in India. There has for a long time been great and continually increasing dissatisfaction, among the members of the Society, with the management of this Library. Very severe comments were made at Thursday's meeting on the inattention of the clerks to their work, their slovenliness of dress and general want of discipline; and more than one member spoke of the shameful neglect which had allowed the most valuable books in the library to fall into such a state of decay, from the accumulation of dust and dirt on the unswept book-shelves, that it will take a good proportion of the Society's income to repair the mischief that has been done. Something was also said about the difficulty ordinary members find in obtaining new books of any reputation, and we regret to hear that this difficulty is not ascribed entirely to a defective system of distribution and collection, but is supposed to be the result of a preference given by the Secretary to half a dozen distinguished members of the Society. We have been told, for instance, that, when the first copy of Disraeli's "Lothair" was laid on the table, although there was a numerous list of applicants for the book, it was seized and sent first to the Hon. Mr. Tucker, then to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and afterwards to the Secretary. We mention this case, that the Secretary may have an opportunity of explaining it; and we need scarcely say that nothing can possibly do more harm to a Society in which all the members are supposed to meet on equal terms than the suspicion that the advantages of membership are greater in one case than in another. But, from whatever source the discontent might arise, it was manifest from the tone of all the speeches on Thursday afternoon that, with the exception of the Secretary himself, there is not a single member of the Society, or even of the Committee, who is satisfied that things should remain as they are. We have every confidence that the new members of the Committee will do their best to fulfil the promises they made, to correct the mismanagement they do not try to conceal; and, even if no revolutionary change be effected before the end of next year, we hope that the way in which the Society's affairs have been conducted may be reformed. At present, what ought to be a temple of science and polite literature is merely a refuge of old fogeyism.

With regard to the broader question, whether or not the subscription of a resident member of the Society should be lowered, the Conservative party evidently cannot afford to win another Pyrrhic victory like that of Thursday. Just before the fall of the Melbourne Ministry in 1841, when the Opposition were beaten by a majority equal to that by which the motion to lower the Asiatic Society's subscription was thrown out, it was cleverly said, "Coming events cast their shadows *by four*," and we need not remind learned members of the Society how speedily the prophecy was fulfilled. We are quite content to wait another year, feeling sure, from the tone of the speeches made against the proposal this week, that in December 1872 a similar proposal will be carried almost unanimously. The Committee put forth their whole strength on Thursday and collected all the friends they could muster; the Secretary did all he could to help them by altering the hour of meeting at the last moment to suit their convenience; yet they had only a bare majority. We may add that, if some of the supporters of the motion had not been too confident of success, and had come to give their votes in the division, the Opposition would have carried the day. The fortunate arrival in Bombay, however, by last mail, of Dr. Wilson—whom we were glad to see in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits—was for the Committee like the coming-up of the Old Guard under Napoleon at the crisis of a battle—though even the Guard found its Waterloo at last. Dr. Wilson's name is deservedly held in so much reverence in Bombay, we are all so proud of his European reputation for scholarship, that the boldest Philistine amongst us feels a natural reluctance to advocate a course which the Doctor declares must lead to the degradation of the character of our chief literary and scientific Institution. Yet Dr. Wilson is perhaps unconsciously swayed by recollections of a state of society which has passed away, when he insists so strongly on keeping the subscription to the Asiatic Society at a figure which is prohibitory to all but rich men. The Doctor speaks as if science and literature had not become more democratic during the last thirty years, as if they were still the perquisite of a select club or coterie instead of being the birth-right of the people. He pictures in his imagination the sacred retreat of the Society's Library invaded by a host of unmannerly, half-educated, people whose notion of literature is that it should consist only of sensational novels and *Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper*. We would entreat the learned Doctor to dismiss this bugbear from his thoughts. The simple fact is, that in Bombay men think more of fifty rupees now than they did of a hundred rupees ten years ago, and that there are, we believe, hundreds of men quite as well-educated and as eager to study really good literature as the majority of members of the Asiatic Society's Committee, who are debarred from enjoying the benefits of the best Library in Bombay because they cannot afford to pay the preposterous sum of ten pounds a year for their book-reading. It cannot, we are sure, have escaped Dr. Wilson's notice that the speakers who opposed the motion for reduction were almost without exception well-paid officials who have not felt the pinch of hard times in Bombay because their salaries, not having yet been cut down, are enormously high in comparison with the present profits of trade and professional work in this city. If a hundred rupees is nothing to them, it is a large sum to men whose literary taste is probably not inferior to theirs, and who can fully appreciate the charms of "divine philosophy;" and it is impossible to speak without indignation of the cruel selfishness of a member who can stand up and boast of the usefulness of the Library to himself in pursuing his own engineering studies, and give that as a reason for shutting out others less fortunate than himself in the possession of "worldly gear." The financial argument against the reduction is as weak as the argument of "character" used by pretenders to science and scholarship who, sheltering themselves under the wing of Dr. Wilson, would have an incredulous world believe that they pass their whole leisure time in strictly meditating the thankless Muse. We do not grudge the Chairman of the Committee the complacency he seemed to feel in repeating that, if the income of the Society was falling off because many members withdrew and few new candidates asked for admission, it was a queer remedy to propose to cause a further loss of income by reducing the subscription. But we may remark that he would not be esteemed a very wise man who insisted on continuing to work an exhausted gold mine rather than incur the expense of sinking a shaft into a new and richer vein. There are but 140 paying members of the Asiatic Society now, and this number is steadily decreasing. If the subscription were lowered to Rs. 50, an increase in the number of members to 300 would cover the loss; and the Society might reckon on getting at least 500 or 600 members, especially if it showed more energy in Oriental research, or if it encouraged those social gatherings for the instruction and amusement of members and their friends which are the chief attraction of the Literary and Philosophical Institutions throughout Great Britain.

THE Chief of Jumkhundie has arrived at Poona.

A FEW cases of cholera have, according to the local paper, occurred at Dacca.

MR. GEORGE DICKSON resumed charge of the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal on Tuesday.

THE traffic returns of the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending the 9th instant amount to Rs. 4,80,643-13-8, or Rs. 1,86,327-6-4 more than those of the corresponding week of last year.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL notified in Council, on Saturday last, that permission had been received from the Home Government for the immediate construction of the Hooghly bridge.

MR. H. E. ATKINSON, the Madras solicitor, who was called upon to show cause why his name should not be struck off the roll of attorneys for his conduct with reference to a petition in insolvency made by a woman named Soobamah, has been censured by the Court, but his name will still be retained on the roll.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary, we notice, suggests that there should be a uniform for the members of the Ecclesiastical Service. "Every chaplain," he points out, "now clothes himself according to his own individual taste; and thus, whilst at one station you will see 'our *padre*' dressed after the style of a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and for one of whom he might very well be mistaken; at another station you will find 'our *padre*' in bucolic, or sporting garments, and naturally take him for a jolly farmer or keen sportsman!"

WE are glad to see that Captain Cockburn has been able to set his United Service Agency Society agoing, the London branch being open and prepared to execute any commissions that may be entrusted to it. Most of our readers know that Captain Cockburn's aim in establishing such a society is to reduce the cost to Anglo-Indians of obtaining articles from home, by having them forwarded by the society without the intervention of a number of agents. Captain Cockburn, we understand, intends soon to return to India to open the Bombay branch.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) learn that a Commission has been appointed, at the instance of the Government of India, to inquire into the Government printing system, with reference, not to any particular presidency, but to all India. The Commission will be composed of officials drawn from various sections of the public service, and will contain one or more members selected from the non-official community. The necessity for such a step has been harped upon by the Indian press until the subject has become wearisome; it is satisfactory to find the Government of India making inquiry into the matter.

IT is rumoured that the Home Board of the East Indian Railway have sent out orders to the effect that the salaries of the staff of native employés on the line are to be largely reduced in amount. It is said that no native employé is to draw a salary in excess of Rs. 75 per mensem. This order, a contemporary says, is attributed to a recent comparison of the working expenses of the line with those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which is worked with strict economy, and in which the salaries drawn by natives are very much less than those paid to the same class of employés on the E. I. R. line.

IN substitution of the present practice by which the pension or gratuity of an officer who has been, during part of his qualifying service, remunerated by salary from the revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and during part has been remunerated by salary charged to the general revenues, is charged to the two sources in proportion to the length of qualifying service remunerated from each, it has been ruled that in all future grants of pensions or gratuities in such cases, the charge shall be divided between the revenues of the Assigned Districts and the general revenues in the proportions in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

THE *Englishman*, in referring to some points in connection with the murder of Mr. Justice Norman, complains of the way in which the public has been kept in the dark with reference to what has been done towards discovering the motive which led the assassin to the commission of the crime. "Before the execution of the murderer," says our contemporary, "we could understand the advantage of absolute secrecy; and we then did all in our power to assist the police, by refraining from publishing the rumours, founded and unfounded, which reached us. But there seems to be no good reason now why the Government should not say what has been done towards unravelling the mystery, and with what success. It would not be necessary to enter into details, but there is a very natural anxiety on the part of the public to know whether the matter has been allowed to drop altogether, or whether anything is being or has been discovered. The Delhi clue seemed a promising one—the connection of Abdullah with a student at the Madrassah College must, we presume, have been carefully enquired into, and several other clues must have been, or ought to have been, carefully followed with some results. When will those results be made public?"

MILITARY ITEM.

THE detachment of H. M.'s 14th Regiment N. I., which has been doing duty at Poona, has left for Kolapore.

FROM a letter dated Demagiri, the 2nd instant, we learn that the head-quarters of Brigade were to advance on the 5th. Five companies of Goorkhas had already gone on to occupy Demagiri, Tong, and Dingoras village on the Sujjak river. The 27th Punjab N. I, and half of Colonel Hill's Mountain Battery, with ten elephants, were at Demagiri.—*Indian Daily News.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SANDRINGHAM, 14TH DEC., NOON.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a tranquil morning, and the gain made during the night is fully maintained.

14TH DEC., 5 P.M.

A bulletin just issued states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet afternoon, and that his symptoms since the morning have been unchanged.

15TH DEC., 8 A.M.

The Prince of Wales has passed a quiet night. The debility of His Royal Highness is great, but his condition is altogether more favorable. He has still slight fever, but his strength is greater.

LONDON, 14TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was strong.

The stock market is improving.

Fair Dhollera, 7 9/16d.

Consols, 92¼.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes £15,000,000. Inc. £625,000.
Bills discounted £15,937,500. Dec. £125,000.
Bullion .... £24,625,000. Inc. £188,000.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Arrival from Bombay—Mellwall. The s. s. Redewater has passed the Suez Canal homeward bound.

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 14TH DEC., 5-40 P.M.

The bulletin just issued states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet afternoon, and that the general symptoms are unchanged.

It is, however, the opinion of many that this passiveness of the Royal patient indicates greater exhaustion.

SANDRINGHAM, 14TH DEC., 10 P.M.

The bulletin just issued contains the same information regarding H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as that issued at 5 P.M., viz., that H. R. H. continues quiet, and that the general symptoms remain unchanged.

1 A.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales continues very quiet, and the general symptons are the same as given in the last bulletins.

15TH DEC., 8 A.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet night. The debility is great, but the general symptoms are more favourable.

NOON.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales passed a very quiet morning, and the general symptoms continue favourable.

ON THE ORGANISATION OF NATIVE CAVALRY.

BY A CAVALRY OFFICER.

II.

STATUS AND POSITION OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

THE next point of difference between the two systems is the status and position of the Native officers, and intimately connected with this, of course, is the number of European officers required for each regiment, the latter being a question which has occupied a prominent place in the late discussions, and I shall not attempt to solve it beyond pointing out that it depends entirely on the degree of development of the capabilities of the Native officers that has been produced by whatever system is in force. There is no doubt that in the Regular regiments a large number of European officers is required. But why? Simply because the system in force was such that it tended to depress, and not to elevate, a Native officer's ideas of his own capabilities, and to smother, not to draw out his talents. The Native officers are merely officers by name, but they had few of officers' duties to perform. With the European officers in command of troops they were really little better than automata, and would say yea or nay to everything according as they thought it would please their troop commanders. With the exception of, perhaps, one or two of the senior ones they never had command of a troop, even on parade; in the interior economy of their troops they merely saw the orders of their European commanders carried out; they had no opportunity of developing any special talent of their own, no power or authority over their men. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they should turn out useless, except in very subordinate positions? Can we be surprised that, under such circumstances, when deprived of their leaders, they should turn out a failure, or that being in a false position themselves they should fail to inspire confidence into their men? The fault is the fault of the system, not of the men. They can, of course, never take the place of the European officer, but they can be made much more effective than they used to be in the old Regulars, and consequently the European element can with safety be considerably reduced if they were brought up under a better system. The question of the promotion and education of Native officers, so as to make them fit for all the duties which are expected of them, is one which requires a separate paper for itself, and it will suffice here to state that the main points to be always kept in view are that as they have commissions as officers it is ridiculous to bring them up under a system such as used to be in force in the old Regulars, but that rather they should be placed in positions of responsibility, should be entrusted with independent commands, and should be taught to feel that they may be required to think and act for themselves, and cannot always look up to the inspiring guidance of their European officers.

III.

REMOUNTS.

Here the Regular system has hitherto had the best of it, because this is a point in which the old Irregulars allowed their system to go too far. Their principle was that, it being a main interest of a trooper to look after his own property, he was sure always to have his horse in good condition and fit for service; but making no allowance for the failings of human nature there was a total abstinence from interference on the part of European officers, and it must be admitted that the result was not always satisfactory. Want of interest in stable arrangements on the part of European officers produces a corresponding amount of neglect on the part of Silladars, and my experience has been that where there is a total want of supervision in stable management, and where good arrangements have not been made for the purchase of suitable remounts, the Irregular system from having been pushed too far has in this respect been a failure; but it is quite possible still to carry out the original idea of the increased popularity of a service where the men are owners of their own horses, within certain restrictions, and at the same time to establish a fund, or such a system as will enable horses of a superior stamp to be purchased by European officers, and then the disadvantage of the Irregular system alluded to will in a great measure disappear. Now, as in olden days, Government fixed the price of remounts at Rs. 500, and as Rs. 350 is the very outside that could be afforded by the fund of a Silladar corps under the existing pay, it would still seem at first sight that, in point of horse flesh, the Regular system must always have a great advantage; but, if we look into the matter closely, we shall find that it is not so great as it first appears. Undoubtedly it seems *primâ facie* absurd to argue that the Government price of Rs. 500 does not secure a better class of horse than the lower standard of Rs. 350, but there are circumstances which considerably qualify the difference of figures. In the first place, it does not at all follow that horses averaging 14-2, which at the Government price could easily be got, are better than those an inch lower with which Silladar Cavalry corps would have to content themselves now-a-days if purchasing well-bred animals. So far as Arabs are concerned, I think not, and those who have had much hunting experience will I think agree with me that a small blood Arab of from 14 hands to 14-1 for real hard work is not to be surpassed. Then, again, it must be recollected that the men in the old Regulars were of a larger class than those in the Irregulars, averaging in some regiments 5ft. 9in., and consequently much heavier; but the question is, if the extra inch in the height of horses, which is sometimes so much insisted on to carry a larger class of men, is so important, is it equally important that cavalry men should be tall and of large frame? For service in this country, where rapidity of movement is the essential element, and where charging masses of the enemy's cavalry is not necessary, where all the duties are essentially those of Light Cavalry, light men are what is really wanted, and to carry such small blood horses are required. Whatever may be required for European warfare, it is a mistake to think that for service in this country large men with powerful frames and stalwart arms are required for the cavalry. It is the light, active men who are accustomed to ride from their childhood upwards, that constitute the real class from which we should enlist our Light Cavalry soldiers, and the sharpness of their swords should make up for the want of muscular development in their arms. It is an absurd mistake to suppose that it is a great effort of physical exertion to do execution with a sword. The whole thing depends on its edge. With a light, curved sword with the edge properly sharpened, such as natives know well how to use, a boy of 12 could cut off the head of a giant. If therefore it is not necessary to pay exclusive attention to the physique of the men, and a light standard is considered sufficient for the duties of Light Cavalry, it would appear that a cavalry corps, stationed in Western India, could, under the Silladar system, mount itself admirably on Arabs purchased from the Bombay stables, and that, so far as the price they can afford is concerned, a regiment ought to be most efficiently horsed.

IV.

DRILL—RIDING SCHOOL, &c.

The portion of the Cavalry Regulations laid down in Bombay G. O. C. of the 17th November 1865, viz., Elementary Instruction, Section 7, Part I., Sections 9 and 11; Parts 2 and 3, the whole, are sufficient for Native Cavalry. A portion of military equitation, say the single and double ride without the tending lesson, might perhaps be added with advantage; not so much with the view of teaching the men to ride as a preliminary lesson to teach recruits English words of command, and to get them into the habit of dressing accurately and quickly before being taught more advanced portions of the drill. The best style of men for Light Cavalry are those that used always to enter the old Irregular regiments. These men are most of them first-rate riders as boys before they are enlisted at all; and all the elaborate training of the Riding School is not required to perfect them any more than first class cross-country riders, either in this country or in England, have ever required to go through such a process. You want good hunting seats and well-strung nerves. Not even that can put their horses through a series of tricks more fitted for the circus than practical purposes. Foot drill, beyond insisting that the men march in step, is not necessary: the carbine exercise would be required even if only for the purpose of saluting on guard. Sword exercise is quite unnecessary, and a mere waste of time, for it has no possible pretensions to improve the swordsmanship of the men. It should be abolished therefore, and the time occupied by it given to single stick and fencing, which are not only practically of use, but would, whilst really instructing the men, be a source of amusement, and not, like the sword exercise, a horrid bore. Who that has had the misfortune to go through the drudgery of much sword exercise has not felt how useless and senseless a mummery it is?

V.

DRESS EQUIPMENT.

The next point I shall touch on is dress, and I shall have but few words to say on it beyond stating that to dress up natives like Europeans, as in the Regulars, is a mistake, and only a portion of the system I have just condemned. The men detest it themselves, and it neither looks well, nor is comfortable or convenient. The pattern, whatever it may be, should be so made up as to retain the nationality of the wearer. A moderately handsome uniform, such as the men can afford to pay for, should be adopted. Natives have a wonderful conceit in that way, and whilst it tickles their vanity to think they are well dressed, and thus helps to keep up a certain amount of pride amongst them, no harm is done to the State. The smooth-bore muzzle-loader should at once be replaced by a breech-loading carbine rifle. This is evident, and requires no demonstration.

VI.

STABLE DUTIES.

In discussing the third point, I briefly touched on the subject of stables, and pointed out that one of the defects of the Irregular system was the neglect of proper stable arrangements, and I will only add that it is quite possible to improve on the old system, and to introduce a uniform and a better one without falling back on the plan in force with European Dragoon regiments. The men could still make their own arrangements for the purchase of their own grain and grass without interference on the part of Commanding Officers, and certain fundamental principles of good stable management being laid down for guidance, it might be left to the Native officers to see them carried out, and European officers going round occasionally at uncertain times would at once detect any neglect on the part of Native officers. The question of the man grooming his own horse is sometimes much insisted on, but it seems to me that there is a case in which no fixed rules need be laid down. If a Silladar choses to entertain syces, it appears ridiculous and unnecessary not to allow him to make use of them. A syce grooms a horse far better than the Silladar himself would, and, if the latter prefers making use of him, there is no object in placing any restrictions against it. One syce will groom two horses thoroughly. They have to do it in England, and they can do it out here as well, as many owners of horses who have been hard up must have had occasional experience of.

VII.

BAGGAGE ANIMALS.

The last point that I shall touch on is the subject of baggage animals, and I shall have but few words to say, as it must stand to reason that a regiment with its own baggage arrangements complete must be in a more efficient state than one without such arrangements. This is a point which few would be prepared to dispute. The whole question therefore is one of finance. Can Silladars on their present rates of pay afford to keep up carriage animals? Probably not. This is a matter, however, I shall reserve for a future occasion, when I purpose to touch on the subject of pay, and at present I will only observe that a breakdown from want of funds would be no argument against the system, but only be a proof that the men were under-paid for what is required from them, and that Government should remedy the defect by increasing the pay.

It will be seen from what I have written that the base of the system I would advocate is the old Irregular one as it used to be in force before the days of the Staff Corps, but it should be introduced gradually, and should be slightly modified so as to get rid of its principal defects, which I take to be as follows: inferior stamp of remounts, want of good stable management, and slackness of drill; and all these could be remedied as I have pointed out without in any way imitating the rules and regulations of European Dragoon regiments. The Regular and Irregular systems have both failed in their turn, and both contain inherent elements of failures. In the former it was the custom in enlisting to look more for development of physical powers than intelligence, and length of leg and breadth of shoulder have been looked on as of more importance than superior education and better family. The men when enlisted have been dressed up in foreign costume quite unsuited to their appearance or their habits, and when so turned up have been treated like automatons; they have been initiated into the wonderful mysteries of the riding master science, and with stirrups they can scarcely touch have jogged along till they scarcely knew whether their own misery or the folly of their instructors is the greater. The Native officers have been officers in but name, but have had no real power, nor have they been placed in positions of responsibility likely to develop any talents they may possess; in a word, the whole system wanted a practical air about it, and smacked more of the zealous theorist than the stern practical soldier. On the other hand, in the Irregulars, though many of these defects were wanting, though the men were possessed of greater intelligence, though they were better riders, and the Native officers men of a more respectable position, who had been in the habit of thinking and acting for themselves, still the good system had been pushed too far; the neglect of stable arrangements, the laxity in the necessary portion of the drill, and the inferior stamp of the remount were all grave defects, and it is not surprising therefore that there should be found critics so ready to condemn it. It remains for the Government to see that in any organisation which may be adopted for the future a combination of the good points of both systems should exist, and there is no one of them which I would wish to urge with greater force than the increased powers recommended for Commanding Officers. Mild treatment and soft words may be very well in their way, but to make them effective with natives they should know that there is a power to crush which lies behind, and that from the man who wields that power there is no appeal. If you want natives to love you, it is necessary at first that they should be taught to fear you.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

"WHAT line do you take in French politics?" I was asked the other day by the Baronne de X., who has lately returned to much-abused Paris. This is at all times a difficult question to answer, but never more so than when asked by a charming hostess with whom it would be treason to differ. "Madame," I replied, "M. Thiers' line appears to me the best one to follow." "But that is no answer," observed the Baronne, "you evade the question by siding with a man who has avowedly no line of his own." I believe in M. Thiers, because he has accomplished one of the most marvellous feats of statesmanship that has been recorded in French history. He has called together the representatives of the most opposite parties, and united them under a provisional standard, which is nothing more or less than a staff without a flag. He has hitherto kept the balance between Royalists and Republicans, between Imperialists and Radicals, and has done it with such admirable judgment that he has reconciled all parties to his mediation. Nothing but his superior tact and intelligence can have prevented him from sharing the fate of ordinary mediators; nothing but the highest patriotism can have procured him the confidence of so many confirmed agitators. A constitutional or permanent form of Government may be possible in France, but, as it must necessarily be the work of time, such a consummation is rather to be devoutly wished for than made the subject of idle speculation. There is an old French dictum which says—"*Tout vient à point pour qui sait attendre*," and, though M. Thiers may not live long enough to see his work through, it is none the less certain that, the longer he or his followers can maintain a provisional Government, the easier it will be to consolidate such a Government into a permanent Constitution. "Society," it is said, "suffers from the unsettled state of affairs." Never was there, in my opinion, a greater misapprehension of the situation. *Routine* is the enemy of liberal institutions. The war, coupled with the fall of a despotic though beneficent monarch, has created a new order of men, and given an impetus to individual energy which nothing else could have effected. The parental Government whose absence is supposed to be the cause of disorder and disunion is in reality doing more for its country while in exile than it ever did on the throne. It is teaching the people to distinguish between a republican form and a republican foundation. I have never met a Tory who would not admit that in theory a republic was the model which all Governments should strive to imitate, but the means by which such an imitation could be secured in practice has been at all times a subject of controversy. With the French, there has been so little serious preparation for the system of self-government that until M. Thiers stood at the helm it had always been introduced to them by means of a violent revolution. They have so far succeeded as to purge the country of the licentious demagogues who always rise to the surface whenever there is a political commotion, and, if they can only destroy all other agitators as fast as they shew themselves, they will lay such a foundation of order and union that it will become a matter of small moment whether the edifice be Republican or Monarchical. Regenerate! regenerate! exclaims Alexandre Dumas fils in his admirable letter on *les choses du Jour*, and in truth I think the advice is being taken. A nation has often been compared to an individual, and it must be owned that the comparison, odious as it is for the latter, holds good in this instance. With the very best intentions in the world French society is reforming itself by such odd fits and starts that a looker-on cannot help smiling while he admires. In the first place, as everybody, from the Government downwards, feels the necessity of making and saving money, we have sales of State property and ingenious little schemes for improving the public mind at reduced prices. The vast sporting grounds of Fontainebleau, Rambouillet, Marly-le-Roi, &c., have been sold or let out at long leases to the highest bidder. The Duc d'Aumale, who is by the way a most inveterate sportsman, has added to his royal property at Chantilly by annexing at Government valuation about a hundred acres of neighbouring forest land. Everything that belonged to the ex-Emperor has been and is being sold off by public auction. Plate, china, linen, horses, saddlery, armoury, have all fetched good prices. The more republican we become the more value we attach to the gold N., which is engraved, embroidered, or stamped, on all this household stuff. A friend of mine who has lately come over to reside in Paris has been able to equip a whole establishment from these sales. At first they attracted but little attention, and the few bidders who happened to be strolling on the quays and heard the tinkling of the bell had it all pretty much their own way, but lately the Prince Imperial's riding school in which the sale is held has been thronged with a motley crowd of men and women. Yesterday the Government auctioneer was disposing of 100,000 bottles and 57 casks of wine, French and foreign, said to have been taken from the cellars of the Tuileries, Fontainebleau, and Compiègne. It was a curious sight to see all the *bons-vivants* present in Paris grouping round little baskets of choice wine and holding out tiny tumblers to secure a taste of the different samples. Little pieces of bread and cheese would be handed to them from time to time in order that their palates might be better judges. Did you ever taste half a dozen of the choicest brands of France in a riding school dimly lit with gas and filled with three or four hundred people sipping and bidding? A wily man is the auctioneer. He encourages these amateurs to taste, and scolds the servants for not attending to the corpulent party at the end of the room who has been stretching out his glass for yet another taste. He knows that in the multitude of wines there is *not* wisdom, and that the last sip will often induce a bidder to part with his balance. There are wine merchants sprinkled about the hall who take good care that the wine shall not be sold below the trade price, but as a rule these good things do not fetch such a very great deal of money. I saw some capital *Chateau Lafitte* sold for about 4 guineas a dozen; *Chateau Latour* (1858), 3 guineas a dozen; *Chamberlin* (1865), 2 guineas a dozen. The bottled wine is sold in lots of 25, the purchaser having the option of taking one, two, three, or four lots at the knock-down price. It is not exactly intelligible why the Government did not retain this wine for its own consumption, as M. Thiers is fond of giving political dinners, and by no means noted for treating his guests to inferior claret. The Palace of the Elysée is being fitted up to receive the President of the Republic; or rather, to be more correct, the Chief of the State.

The Assembly will probably meet again on the 5th of December, and we shall then have some very warm and interesting debates. It is almost certain that by the beginning of next January the members will sit in the Corps Legislatif at Paris, as of old, and that one of their first measures will be to raise the state of siege which is frightening so many capitalists out of their investments. It would be rash to anticipate the turn which affairs may take this winter, but unless I am much mistaken there will be more than one vacuum felt in society, and it will be very instructive to watch the process of 'filling up.' We all know how miserably dull is a dinner party at which the host or hostess lacks the art of cheering the mind as well as the body, we remember balls at which the hostess had omitted to invite a good leader of the *cotillon*, and so we might this season be deprived of a recognised leader of fashionable gaiety.

It had been reported that General Cissey, our present Minister of War, had forbidden public masked balls to be held this year at the Opera and other theatres, but some desperate reveller proposed that the tickets should be raised from 20f. to 25f., and that twenty per cent. should be paid by the managers into the public treasury. The bills are out, and Parisian society will not be without those curious midnight *fêtes* which are so eminently characteristic of popular morals. Let me not be understood to use the word 'morals' in the ridiculous sense of immorality, for it is very far from my thought to accuse my hospitable friends of greater immorality than is to be found in London, Berlin, or Vienna. I have lived in all these capitals, and I am always ready to defend Paris against the charge of exceptional immorality. When the time comes round I hope to send you a letter on the little innocent mysteries of these masked revelries which will better explain my meaning.

Among other novelties one of the theatres, the Vaudeville, has begun a series of morning performances for ladies only. It has created quite a revolution among the other sex, especially the married members, who pretend that their fair companions are fonder of going to the theatre in the day time than at night. And why should they not go if they prefer it? Have we not got special railway carriages for ladies? why should they not have special performances?

To pass to more serious things, let me give you a few statistics respecting Paris *cafés*. These exhilarating abodes are about five hundred in number. They employ in round figures 12,000 men. Their average yearly returns amount to 120 million francs. The *pourboires*, or coppers left on the table for the waiters (who never receive any salary from their employers), amount yearly to 51 million francs, on which sum Government levies a tax of 10 per cent. As I am giving you statistics, I may as well complete the measure by informing you that we expend every month the sum of four thousand pounds sterling in roast chestnuts; a little more aristocratic than the London boiled potatoes. Roast chestnuts always abound in the street of Paris about this time of the year. Little Swiss boys stand at the corners of streets roasting the produce of their country in large black cullenders which send forth a most fragrant aroma as the fruit crackles over the red furnace beneath. These youthful speculators earn sufficient money in this way to live through the summer in their native mountains.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although it is much to be regretted that the motion made at the Royal Asiatic, on Thursday, to reduce the subscription was not carried, yet it was defeated by such a small majority that there is much ground for hope that this stronghold of [illegible] will on the next attack be forced to capitulate.

Every effort was made by the Big Wigs of the great Service to resist the enemy. The Honorary Secretary arranged to postpone the hour of meeting, thus ensuring the attendance of many engaged in the Civil Courts, who otherwise might have been absent, and, by not issuing the notice of the postponement of the hour of meeting until the morning of Thursday, the wily Secretary no doubt hoped to baffle a number of adversaries.

So far as I could gather from the speeches, it would appear that these Asiatic wells of learning are considered too sacred to be dipped at by the common herd, and that only the holy ones of the Service ought to be allowed to drink thereat; it is true a feeble cry that the Society was not able to afford it was raised, but hardly believed in, as all movements of the same character have shewn that the increased demand much more than compensates for such reductions in rate, and it would be so I have no doubt in this case.

It is much to be regretted that reporters are not allowed to be present at these meetings, but such is the rule, and the monarchs of the Press ought to be fully aware of it—at all events, the Editor of the Church Gate Street chronicle must know it, inasmuch as he is a member of the Society. Yet nevertheless their reporter wormed himself in, and, had he not been detected, I tremble to think of the result—lamentations would have been heard in the land, but the eye of the Honorable [illegible] was upon him, and this curly-headed representative of the mighty engine, after a brief conversation, left the Hall in sadness, mounted his bicycle and drove away.

But there is still another reform to be mooted, and it should be dealt with first. Dare I moot it? It is written that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. I will. It is this. Ask that most respectable old lady who manages the affairs of the Society, and of whom Mr. Knight pertinently asks 'Do you want her to ask Mr. Crawford, to retire.' Vote him a medal, a full length picture, a statue, or anything you like, but pay him to go—he manages us too much.

December 15th. X.

A GOOD WORD FOR MR. NOW[illegible] FURDOONJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not easy to understand "A Disgusted Justice" when he sets down Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee amongst the twaddlers, and charges him with an unworthy courting of popularity. Nor can he be congratulated upon the wisdom of his suggestion to the Chairman that he should exercise his influence to silence a Justice of the Peace of the energy of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. If his suggestion were adopted, I have no doubt that the meetings of the Bench of Justice would be enlivened by many a scene of the kind that was witnessed in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute the other day under the leadership of Mr. Sorabjee Bunshaw. The rude remarks of your correspondent surprise me most, especially when, if the Parsee gentleman whom he has referred to had been popular even to a slight extent, the Shrievalty of Bombay would, without any possibility of doubt, have been conferred upon him this time instead of upon an officer who has, in my opinion, done no conspicuous service to the people of Bombay, and whose only title to it is that he has performed the duties of his high office, for which he has been handsomely paid, to the eminent satisfaction of his superiors. Your correspondent ought to have remembered the fact that the Native Justices who now open their mouths occasionally at the Bench meetings, and often hold their ground against the undoubted strength of the European Justices, have been trained to independence and encouraged to give utterance to their convictions, partly, if not wholly, by the example of the gentleman whom he has feebly attempted to traduce.

15th December. N. J. RATNAGAR.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AGAIN— O LEAVE IT ALONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been struck not less with some beautiful English writing in the leader in to-day's *Times of India* than with the brilliant acquaintance with the classics shown in one of its paragraphs. Fancy it, ye gods! "*Nestor* nods." Ask the *Times of India* if he does not. I suppose we shall shortly hear from the same quarter of Mercury hurling his thunderbolts, Narcissus cleaning out the Augean stable, or Adonis in quest of the Golden Fleece.—I am, &c.

15th December. ADMIRATION.

THE CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a late number of your paper appeared the following paragraph—

> "Australia is popularly believed to have a remarkably salubrious climate for consumptive persons. But the *Madras Mail* points out that, if the number of deaths from that disease that are given by the Melbourne hospital can be trusted, it must be the worst place in the world for those who have consumption to go to. During a fortnight twenty-nine deaths are recorded, and out of these fifteen died from consumption. This fact does not speak much for the suitability of the climate."

I would ask can the *Madras Mail* be serious in thus drawing a general inference that "Australia must be the worst place in the world for those who have consumption to go to," from the fact that at the Melbourne Hospital for one month, part of October and November, the number of deaths from pulmonary consumption is 14 out of a total of 26, or more than one-half?

I have carefully gone over the facts and figures in the *Melbourne Argus*, and find as follows. Of these 14 individuals, not one was born in the colony, but arrived chiefly from Great Britain. The date of arrival of 13 out of the 14 is given, and the average time these 13 individuals had been in the colony at the time of death is 11·84 years.

The average age of each at the time of death was [illegible] years. It may be observed here that the average life of man is reckoned at 33⅓ years, so that in any case these pulmonary diseased individuals had an average term of existence. They had also only spent one-third of their lives in the colony.

Referring to the *Melbourne Argus*, also for the month of July, I find that the deaths in Melbourne Hospital for the month preceding July 15th amounted to 37, and of these 10 only died of pulmonary disease, or rather more than one-fourth of the whole number. Of these 10, the average age was 31·5 years and the average time in the colony was 6·55 years: only about one-fifth of the lives of these ten persons had been passed in the colony.

It is therefore palpable that no precise information as regards the climate of Melbourne, much less of Australia, can be gathered from the above facts. Had it been certified that all these individuals had been perfectly healthy on arrival in the colony, and free from phthisical taint, the case might have been different, and a legitimate inference might have been drawn perhaps for Melbourne, or for Victoria, which is the smallest of the Australian colonies in territorial extent. But to say that Australia is a bad place for consumptive individuals, when the data argued from refer only to Melbourne, is utterly unsound—and inexcusable. Is the Editor of the *Madras Mail* aware that Australia is nearly as large as Europe, that it has from north to south 1,707 miles of latitude, and from east to west 1,777 miles of longitude? To make a general inference relating to a whole continent from a special and local fact is altogether too absurd, but at the same time it has a mischievous tendency, and spreads false opinions when published to the world in a paper of any circulation, and thence copied into other papers. What would the Editor of the *Madras Mail* say if an Australian editor was to publish (because he had precise information that the province of Sind has an average rainfall less than 5 inches) that India is the driest climate in the world? The fallacy would be no greater in one case than the other.

The fact is the extra tropical climate of Australia is remarkably suitable for pulmonary patients, and large numbers of people suffering from these complaints yearly visit Australia, and especially Victoria, in search of health. The whole matter was fully discussed in the Melbourne papers some eighteen months ago, and the suitability of the climate of Victoria for persons suffering from consumptive diseases was demonstrated beyond a doubt.

It is for the purpose of courting enquiry that the Melbourne Hospital published reports state publicly and periodically the age, cause of death, and length of time in the colony, of every person dying there.

My only object in asking you to insert this letter is to establish the truth with respect to the Australian, and especially the Victorian, climate, and to assure those who may be troubled with pulmonary symptoms in themselves, or in those near and dear to them, that a better climate than that of Victoria for this class of diseases does not, I believe, exist. Such is the almost universal opinion of the colonists themselves and its medical men.

In conclusion, I may add that Victoria is more densely populated, has more commerce, raises a larger revenue, and is, as a whole, incomparably the most advanced and richest of all the Australian colonies.

As compared with any European State, Victoria has the highest birth-rate and the lowest death-rate. This is proved by her statistics, which, to her honour be it stated, are the most complete, as a whole, of any State in the world, and reflect infinite credit on the Victorian Government and her Registrar-General, W. H. Archer, Esq., who is a most accomplished and able statistician.

T. LIDBETTER.

A CADGER'S SUPPER.—A minister called in upon the gudewife of Corset Hill one night, for the purpose of catechising her. "What is the Lord's Supper, Peggy?" he enquired. "Deed, sir," said the hostal wife, more intent on matters temporal than on things spiritual, "there's nae lord's come here away; but I'se tell ye what a cadger's supper is—it's just a groat; and what they leave at night, they tak' awa wi' them in their pouch in the morning."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Boat Accident.—On Thursday, boat No. 29, laden with piece-goods, sank at the Custom House Bunder.

Dacoity at Jeytpoor.—We learn that on the 24th November a village at Jeytpore was plundered by a gang of dacoits.

Murder at Mahatur.—We observe that the other day a Mussulman was murdered in the Mahatur talooka, Kaira collectorate. The police have arrested several persons on suspicion.

Theft from an Actor.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Heerasey Seetul, an actor, obtained a warrant against one Bunsee [illegible], whom he charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 248.

Envoy from the King of Bokhara.—We observe that His Excellency Meer Abdool Hye Khoja Seodoor, envoy from the King of Bokhara to the Porte, left Bombay per s. s. Flora for Suez on Thursday last, on his way to Constantinople.

An Old Offender.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Hindoo named Hawria Luxmon, who is well known to the police, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a child's carriage, value Rs. 50, belonging to one Mahomed Yacoob.

Educational Notes.—As the Kattywar High School is at present located in a very unsuitable place, a new building is now in course of erection for the accommodation of the school. We see that the son of the Chief of Vulla, in Kattywar, is shortly to visit the above College.

Suspected of Theft.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Matadeen Anadeen was fined five rupees, or in default to suffer a fortnight's imprisonment, for having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen.

Taking a Bottle of Brandy into Hospital.—Richard Withcomb, an engineer, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with taking a bottle of brandy into the European General Hospital, and was fined five rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

Assault.—Yesterday a Mussulman by name Ally Cassessa was charged in the Fort Police Court with committing an assault against the person of a Hindoo named Luxmon Gopal. He was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Arrival of Native Chiefs.—The Maharaja of Sat[illegible] arrived here on Thursday afternoon, and has taken up his residence at the Tardeo Dhurumsalla. The Chief of Kill arrived in Bombay from Benares on the same day with about twenty-eight followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily at Gamdevi [illegible].

Accidents.—On Thursday an omnibus ran into the [illegible] of a Hindoo that was standing by the side of a public thoroughfare, by which the phaeton was upset.—Yesterday, in Meadow Street, a hack shigram collided with a conveyance standing in front of Messrs. Motenas' shop, and its occupant, a Parsee, was thrown out with some violence. His injuries did not appear to be serious.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Mahomed Sallar Bankay, who was knocked down by a buggy on the Duncan Road on the 17th November last. He was much hurt and was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died from shock produced by fracture of the arm, the result of an accidental fall.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—The amateurs of this company reproduce to-night, at the new Victoria Theatre, the popular play of "Dade Duriav," or "God, the Protector of Khushroo," to be followed by a local farce, which on a previous occasion proved to be side-splitting. To say nothing of the acting and the dresses, the marine views, specially, prepared for the company, are sufficiently attractive to repay a visit to the theatre.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th N. I. Regiment at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Cannon	Gung'l.
Overture	Le Dieu et la Bayadère	Auber.
Polka	Le Postillon d'Amore	Kenemann.
Sel. [illegible]	[illegible]	Bellini.
W[illegible]	Beautiful Danube	Strauss.
[illegible]	Cupid's Arrows	Bartmann.

Disturbance on Board a Ship.—A disturbance took place on Thursday night on board the Stanhope, on [illegible] Captain W. Taylor, late master of the ship, [illegible] Mr. Wright going on board and taking away [illegible]. The water police went on board, [illegible] of the ship charged the abovenamed [illegible] having opened a box and extracted therefrom Rs. 200; and on the other hand, Captain Taylor and Mr. Wright complained of being assaulted by the crew. Both the parties subsequently withdrew the charges preferred against one another.

The Case under the Town Duties Act.—Yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, in the Small Causes Court, the suit brought by Jamsetjee Nowrojee against Mr. J. Ryan, Traffic Manager, Government Bunders, in which the plaintiff sought, under the Town Duties Act of 1869, to recover Rs. 553 odds as a refund of the amount of duties paid to the defendant upon goods which were subsequently re-exported, was called for hearing. The case originally came on on the 30th November, but was adjourned in order to allow the plaintiff to engage counsel. Yesterday, Mr. Ghandibhoy appeared for Mr. Jamsetjee, and applied to have the case struck out of the Small Causes Court roll, so as to permit it being taken into a higher court. Parties had consented, and the request was accordingly complied with.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 2,180 tons, and 500 h. p., Captain N. Sewart, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr. Baboo K. Sen.	Captain Ewbank.
[illegible] Taylor.	Mr. Sims.
Mrs. [illegible] and three infants.	Captain Pim.
Mrs. Mc[illegible]thy and two children.	Mrs. Metcalfe and three infants.
	Mr. Hemson and son.

For Brindisi.

Mr. A. [illegible]dreth.	Colonel Lester.
Lieut. [illegible]	Lieut. Hil on.

For Malta.

Major and Mrs. Williams and three children.	Mrs. St. John and infant.

HIGH COURT.—16th December.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

[illegible]-71—Thacker and Chalk—Thribowan Cursonjee v. Heerjee [illegible]ena—No appearance.
[illegible]—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Shamrao Bhasker v Motee Currumsey and another—Manisty and Fletcher.
[illegible]-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mirza Suffee Miskey v. Ramchund [illegible]mull—Jefferson and Payne.
[illegible]-71—Jacardhun Gopal—Luxumeebai, widow v. Keshowram Bapoojee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
[illegible]-71—Remington, Hore, and Langley—Chintamon Gungadhur Josey v. Kissoram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
[illegible]-71—C. Tyabjee—Khimjee Doolubdass and another v. Manockjee Rustonjee Patel and another—No appearance.
[illegible]-71—[illegible]and, Prestis, and Bishop—Bai Merherbai, widow v. [illegible]hoja Allybhoy S.—Manisty and Fletcher.
[illegible]-71—[illegible]onjee and Thackurdass—Goswami Kamalaljee, &c. v. Vrijraljee Vurjramunjee, &c.—C. Tyabjee.
[illegible]-71—P. Dinshaw—Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee v. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee—C. Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

[illegible]-71—D. S. Garud—Lowjee Wa[illegible] v. The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
[illegible]-71—[illegible], Prescot and Winter—The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company v. John King and others—Leathes and Crawford.
[illegible]-71—Remington, Hore, and Langley—Chintoba Bhaskerjee v. [illegible] Dossa and another—Manisty and Fletcher.
[illegible]-71—[illegible] Abraham—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee S. and another v. Nowrojee Baronjee G.—No appearance.

DAVE CARSON.

Dave Carson gave another of his amusing entertainments at the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday to a [illegible] house. "The Fight at Dame Europa's School," Dave's latest novelty, was loudly applauded throughout, as it deserved to be, for the way [illegible] sustained the various characters mentioned in the celebrated pamphlet, and struck off the "Marseillaise" and the "Wacht am Rhein," and other airs, [illegible]ingly clever. "The Suicidal Family" nearly brought down the house. The "Bengalee Baboo" was [illegible] of the evening "of course," and got its usual reception. Madame Carson and Mr. Herberte [illegible] excellent voice, and the violin solos were artistically executed by Mons. Sensadis. The same performance will be given to-night at Colaba, and we [illegible] those who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh [illegible] hear and see it.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

[illegible] Kurrachee, Captain A. Scott, arrived [illegible] from the Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Jones and fifty-nine deck passengers.

[illegible], 1262 tons, Captain A. J. [illegible], [illegible] for Liverpool with a cargo of [illegible] bales of cotton, 124 bales of wool, [illegible] and two children.

SERIOUS FIRES IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out in Khetwady in consequence of the sparks from a blacksmith's shop falling upon some grass that was lying near. Several cadjan huts were burned to the ground, a cow was burned to death, a native was so seriously injured that he is not likely to survive, and a poor bullock has been left in a sight most pitiable to witness—its eyes being burned out of their sockets, and its hide completely peeled off. The fire was got under speedily.

Last night, however, about half-past eleven, a fire of a much more serious nature burst out within a hundred yards of the same place. It had originated in the sweepers' quarters, and as the wind was blowing at first from a bad quarter, and the roofs of the chawls were but dry palm leaves, a large area was converted into one sheet of flame in a very short time. Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, with a numerous staff of assistants, was speedily on the ground; but for more than an hour all their efforts had to be directed to keeping the fire within the circle by stripping the roofs round about, as in consequence of the scarcity of water the engines were rendered almost useless. A quantity of timber that was stored near by afforded good fuel for the flames, and for a time much alarm was felt, as the neighbouring properties are built entirely of wood. The fire was got under about two o'clock. The cause of it has not been ascertained.

The damage done cannot, from the nature of the huts consumed, be very great, but it will nevertheless be severely felt by the hundreds of poor people who have been burned out. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no lives were lost. There was an enormous crowd of native spectators.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 17th Dec. 1871.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 am—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 am—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 281 and 348.
4-45 pm—Catechising.
5-30 pm—Litany.
6 pm—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 35, and 324.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Thursday, 21st, being the Feast of Saint Thomas, Ap. and M., Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 a.m.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

11 am—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 35 and 197.
6 pm—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 14[illegible], [illegible], and 14.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

Christ Church, Byculla.

7 am—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 am—Matins, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 33 and 341.
6 pm—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 184, 332, and 36.

St. Peter's Church, Mazagon.

11 am—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 pm—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Offertories at each service for church expenses and the poor.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 am—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 am—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 35 (On Jordan's bank the Baptist's cry), and 214 (Christ is gone up.)
6 pm—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 31 (Creator of the starry height), 41 (When shades of night around us close) and 328 (Oh Jesu, Thou art standing).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

Baptist Services.

7-30 am—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 pm—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. Mr. Small will preach at Byculla in the evening.

In Harbour.

There will be Divine Service on board H. M. S. Auckland to-morrow at 11 a.m. Hymns 164 and 169.
Divine Service at 6 p.m., Bombay Time. Hymns 1[illegible] and 39.

THE PAY OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th December.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated respectively 18th and 24th November last (Nos. 145 and 157), forwarding certain Resolutions noted in the margin,* passed by the Worshipful Bench of Justices at meetings held on the 16th and 23rd ultimo.

2. In reply, I am directed to intimate that the course pursued by the Government in respect of the matters to which the Resolutions refer was the necessary consequence of the action taken by the Justices at their meetings of 8th May and 10th June 1871, when Resolutions directly opposed to the provisions of the law were passed by a majority of the Bench and communicated to Government.

3. The letters which acknowledged the receipt of those Resolutions informed the Bench that they had exceeded their powers, and that their acts could not be recognised. But notwithstanding the warning thus conveyed to the Justices that their proceedings were illegal, the Resolutions were not withdrawn, and the objectionable portion of them has been re-affirmed. His Excellency regrets to observe, by the first of the Resolutions now under acknowledgment, [illegible]

4. It may be remarked that even if the Bench had just grounds to complain of the withdrawal by the Government in April last, of the grant towards the maintenance of the police, such a fact would form no justification for their direction to the Municipal Commissioner to stop, after a certain sum had been exhausted, the payment of the Police from the Municipal Fund, which is expressly made liable by law for that expenditure. The action of the Government in the withdrawal of the contribution was dictated by an anxious desire to avoid the necessity of imposing new taxation in the city of Bombay, and by the belief, which His Excellency still entertains, that the diminution of the means at the disposal of the Bench occasioned by the loss of the contribution, might be effectually met by a careful reduction of expenditure in other departments.

5. It appears, moreover, to have escaped the recollection of the Bench that the withdrawal of the Government grant towards the expenses of the Police was accompanied by a contemporaneous relief of the city of Bombay from an amount of taxation which would largely have exceeded the contribution from Government. At the time when His Excellency the Governor stated the intentions of the Government with respect to the financial arrangements for the current year, and intimated that the share which would fall on Bombay of the new taxation which had been rendered necessary by the state of the finances would be obtained by a withdrawal of the Police grant, there was on the table of the Legislative Council a Bill, which subsequently became law, imposing additional taxation upon the whole non-agricultural population of the Presidency. Under that Bill a very large sum would have been levied in the city of Bombay, but by the 3rd section thereof the city was removed from its operation. No doubt, if, when the measure was before the Council, the Bench had intimated to the Government that they had no desire that the city should be exceptionally relieved from the heavier taxation which was about to be imposed on the rest of the Presidency, and that in their opinion the preferable course would be that the Government should continue their contribution to the Police, and at the same time subject the city to the burden of new taxation, such a communication would have received the consideration it deserved. No such opinion, however, found expression, nor was a word indicative of disapproval offered to Act I. of 1871 of the local Legislature during the lengthened period that the Bill was under discussion in the Council. It appears, therefore, to the Government that the claim made by the Bench on the part of the city to receive the grant for the Police at the same time that the city has been exempted from the taxation imposed on the rest of the Presidency solely on the ground that the grant has been withdrawn is inconsistent with equity and unreasonable.

6. His Excellency in Council does not forget that one ground of exception urged against the withdrawal of the Police grant was that it took effect in the middle of the financial year, and consequently disturbed the Budget provisions which had been fixed in anticipation that the grant would be received. But I am to state, in reply, that though this objection was necessarily foreseen, no doubt was entertained that the balance of the income and expenditure could be restored by proper retrenchment, and that the public might thus be saved from the burden of additional taxation. And I am directed to add that it would appear that the inconvenience of a measure which thus necessitated a reconsideration of expenditure after the financial year had commenced, was not considered of much account by the Bench, inasmuch as their contribution to the expenses of the Contagious Diseases Act was similarly withdrawn by them from financial reasons of a like character.

7. With reference to the Resolution of the Worshipful Bench, communicated in your letter of the 2[illegible] ultimo, I am instructed to inform the Justices that the loan made to them to enable them to meet their pressing liabilities was advanced from Imperial Funds, and not from Provincial Revenues; and that, therefore, the proposal that the Municipality should be allowed to deduct the expense of the Police for the months of September, October, and November 1871, from the sum which they have been lent is one, which, even if it were in other respects reasonable, His Excellency in Council is wholly precluded from entertaining.

8. I am to add, that since the passing of Act II. of 1865, His Excellency in Council, with the view of giving a fair trial to the experiment in self-government then initiated, has refrained, as much as possible, from interfering in the proceedings of the Bench or of the Executive Municipal officers. It has also been his desire to avoid the imposition of new taxation; and although he has regretted that the measures he has adopted with this object have not met with the concurrence of the Justices, he sees no reason to doubt that this policy, which he would desire still to pursue, is the best for the interests of those whom they represent. His Excellency in Council has lent a willing ear to every legitimate proposal of the Bench for the reduction of expenditure, and has been always prepared to give to all proper suggestions on their part his careful consideration.

9. His Excellency in Council trusts that he is not wrong in presuming that the Justices have no desire to put forward claims which they do not believe to be justified by the Acts of the Legislature under which the Bench is constituted, and that they will refrain from persisting in a course which has been declared to be illegal by competent professional advisers. He would fain believe that the Resolutions which are before him have originated in a misconception by the Justices of their powers, and a misapprehension of the circumstances under which they were called upon to act. But in view of the terms in which these Resolutions are expressed, he is constrained to record his conviction that it would have been an abdication of the proper functions of Government to have permitted the Justices to arrogate to themselves an authority with which the law had not invested them, and to have allowed them to jeopardise the safety and tranquillity of the city by the measures which they had adopted to prevent the payment of the Police from the fund specially charged by law with that expenditure.—I have, &c.,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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* "That the Bench protests against the action of Government in ordering the Municipal Officers to pay the Police for the months of September and October without requesting them to obtain the sanction of the Bench of Justices and in opposition to the Resolution of the Bench on the 14th of June last."

"That the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner and Controller in acting in this matter without receiving the sanction of the Bench is highly reprehensible and deserving the severest [illegible]."

[illegible]

THE RESULTS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATON.

The B. A. Examination.—Out of 58 candidates who presented themselves for the B. A. Examination in connection with the Bombay University, 14 have passed successfully. Of the successful candidates, 10 are Hindoos, 1 Parsee, 2 Christians, and 1 Mahomedan. Of these, 6 belong to the Elphinstone College, 5 Deccan College, and 3 St. Xavier's College.

First Examination in Arts.—Out of 134 candidates who presented themselves for the F. A. Examination, 32 have passed successfully.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for the first examination in Civil Engineering, 12 have passed their examination successfully. Of these 9 are Hindoos and 3 Parsees. They all belong to the Poona Civil Engineering College.

Licentiate of Civil Engineering.—The following candidates have passed their examination for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering:—Messrs Narayen Babajee Joshi and Gungadhur Ramchrishna Kirane. Both the candidates were from the Poona Civil Engineering College.

THE COLABA SHOOTING CASE.

The further hearing of the above case, in which John Gribbin, a private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment, who stands charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Henry Dixon, trumpet major in the same regiment, by means of a rifle, was fixed for hearing yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, but was again postponed till the 4th proximo, owing to the prosecutor not being able to attend the Court.

PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We understand that on Tuesday last prayers were offered up in the Shia Mosque, Baboola Tank, by direction of His Highness Aga Khan, in behalf of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A special prayer was used and was offered by a moola or high priest—a ceremony engaged in only on the most solemn occasions.

A SERIOUS CHEATING CASE AT SURAT.

THE SIMPLICITY OF A GOLDSMITH.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Lalljee Jeyram and two others. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Surat, before W. H. Newnham, Esq., Acting Session Judge, the accused were charged with cheating one Fukeera Ramjee, and dishonestly inducing him to deliver property at Surat. The facts of the case are these: The three accused came to Fukeera's shop on some day between 5th May and 19th May, and ordered some ornaments to be made for Laljee (whose name was then given as Gungaram) and Nanabhai. Fukeera asked them to call again in two days, when he would have some gold ready for them to see. He purchased twenty-five tolas of gold at Rs. 18 per tola, on May 11th, from one Ruttonchund, and when the three accused came back as requested, melted this, together with sixty-five tolas which he had in stock—in all ninety tolas, which was of the value of Rs. 17 per tola, the gold he had had in stock being slightly inferior to what he bought. The first two accused expressed a wish to take this gold, which had been fused into a bar, to test its quality; and on Motiram (the third accused) stating that he knew them to be respectable men, they were allowed to take it, Motiram remaining as a sort of hostage or security. They did not return, nor did Fukeera ever see his gold again, and after once or twice applying to Motiram, he made a complaint to the full-power magistrate, but not until after much delay. Motiram was arrested at Soopa, near Nowsari; Laljee and Nanabhai, the two other accused, in Bombay, with the help of the Bombay police. The accused Nanabhai endeavoured to settle the affair by offering Rs. 800, which the prosecutor rejected. The Court, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused Laljee Jeyram and Nanabhai Bhoodur guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing Fukeera Ramjee to deliver property, and they were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and each to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, be further rigorously imprisoned for eighteen months. The fines to be realized, if practicable, under section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Rs. 1,530, if so much be realized, to be paid to Fukeera as compensation for his loss. The accused Motiram was found not guilty, and acquitted.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, reduced the terms of imprisonment to one of eighteen months. They leave the sentences as to fine and imprisonment in default of payment of fine untouched.

DISSATISFIED CONDITION OF LUS BEYLA.

The *Sind Sammachar*, published at Kurrachee, states that a merchant at Kurrachee has received a private letter, stating that the Chief of Lus Beyla, named Shah Gaji, had again called upon the merchants of that place to give money to pay his soldiers. The merchants paid the money required by the Chief, but evidently not before some disturbances took place, for we are told that one of the military wounded a merchant. The ryots of Lus Beyla are very much dissatisfied, and are anxious to leave the place and migrate to the British territory.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

Dharwar, 12th December.

The latest telegram regarding the Home market received here is dated 6th instant, quoting fair Dhollera at Liverpool 7¾d., market strong and advancing.

Purchases above ghaut during the fortnight amount to merely three hundred candies Sawginned at Rs. 232, and one hundred candies Compta at Rs. 200. There is very little demand, as prices in Bombay appear comparatively lower than those ruling with us, which we can only account for from the quality of the cotton offering at Colaba being inferior to that obtainable here; the agents of Bombay native firms here assure us that this is the case, and that they have been obliged to submit to lower terms in order to pass off the stocks in their hands in Bombay.

The stock of old cotton in the district is rapidly decreasing, and only 20,000 docras of both descriptions together now remain, of which 12,000 consist of Compta and 8,000 of Sawginned. The quality of both is very good, and generally speaking the lots brought now to sample are even better than those previously sent forward.

We quote Sawginned Rs 230-2, Compta Rs. 195-200 f. o. b. Carwar, middle January, usual terms.

Contracts of new Sawginned are offering at Rs. 230, April shipment from Carwar, and a few purchases have been made at this rate, with a cash advance of Rs. 175.

The past fortnight has been a very trying one for the young cotton plants; strong, dry, unhealthy winds prevailing, which tend to wither the leaves, but as far as we have observed the plants have stood well up to the present, and the quantity of blossom predicts a large yield of kuppas.

At Carwar there is no stock of cotton for sale, the few hundred docras which have arrived there have been bought by natives without selection. We quote Sawginned nominally Rs. 237 per candy f. o. b. with selection. A considerable number of pattimars have left Carwar for Bombay lately, with cotton bought by natives during the monsoon.

The ship British Sovereign is fast loading, and will probably get away in about ten days time. The Abbotsford has not yet arrived.

From Compta there have also been shipments to Bombay on native account on a large scale, the most of the cotton going there being from the southern districts of the Carwar collectorate, but the arrivals from above ghaut are daily decreasing, and we think the old crop will be nearly finished by the end of this month.

Prices in Compta have ruled high for good lots, and Sawginned bought there and shipped round to Carwar will cost fully Rs. 2[illegible] per candy f. o. b.

Little or nothing has been done on European account on the Coast during the past fortnight.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

		Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay, from 24th Nov. to 5th Dec.	Docras	17,409	4,910
Previously reported	,,	32,686	5,184
		50,[illegible]	10,094
To Carwar, from 24th Nov. to 5th Dec.	,,	853	0
Previously reported	,,	673	0
		1526	0
Total		51,621	10,094

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Sawginned. Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Compta. Docras.
To Bombay, from 22nd Nov. to 5th Dec.	300	5,680	100	2,698
Previously reported	715	8,[illegible]61	78	1,763

Exchange.—Money has been very tight, and rates were as high as 11 per cent. discount for 10 days' sight bills on Bombay, but they have since fallen to 1 per cent. and [illegible]wards. [illegible]

THE LATE "AURORA" FRAUDS.

CONTESTED CLAIMS UPON PROCEEDS OF INSURANCE.

At the High Court on the 8th instant, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent sat in full Court to hear a contested claim made by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., merchants, upon the proceeds of insurance upon 100 bales of cotton shipped by a native merchant named Ramjee Joita on board the Aurora, a vessel which sailed from Bombay in June 1870 on a voyage to Liverpool, and when about fifty miles off the harbour was feloniously set fire to, at the instigation of Elmstone and Whitwell, her brokers, and Harriott, her captain, the object apparently being to defraud the underwriters upon certain cargo supposed to have been shipped by Elmstone and Whitwell. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., insurance agents, are the holders of the proceeds of insurance in question, and several attachments had been served upon them in respect of the money in their hands. Only two of the decree-holders appeared in Court on the 8th instant, while Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. appeared to claim the money under an assignment made to them by Ramjee Joita. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, appeared for the decree-holder Meghjee Hunsraj. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the decree-holder Purshotum Luckmidas. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the claimants, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the stake-holders, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. A report of the case appeared in our issue of the 12th inst. The full Court gave their decision on Monday.

Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said—The plaintiffs, who are judgment creditors in this cause of the defendant Ramjee Joita, obtained on the 17th November last a judge's summons, calling upon Ewart, Latham & Co., of Bombay, to show cause (if any they had) why they should not pay to the plaintiffs the amount of the decree and costs in this cause (Rs. 2,025) out of the sum of Rs. 5,149 in their hands, and alleged to be due to the defendant Ramjee Joita as surplus proceeds in respect of a consignment of cotton shipped to England by the Aurora, realized upon a policy of assurance effected on that consignment. The Aurora and her cargo were destroyed at a distance of 50 miles from Bombay by fire when on her voyage to England, and under circumstances too well known to need description. The defendant being under heavy liabilities (about Rs. 23,000) to Finlay, Scott & Co., of Bombay, under circumstances set forth in an affidavit made by Mr. Reid of that firm, and being much pressed to make good those liabilities with a view to do so in part, gave to Finlay, Scott & Co. a letter dated 18th July 1870, but not actually signed by the defendant Ramjee Joita until some day intermediate between that day and the 8th of August 1870. It was addressed to Ewart, Latham & Co., of Bombay, and is as follows:—

Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I have to request that you will pay over to Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., any surplus proceeds of my consignment of 100 bales of cotton per Aurora after recovery from the underwriters of the amount due under the policy of insurance, and after deduction of the amount drawn against the said consignment and your usual charges.—I remain, &c., Ramjee Joita.

That letter was on the 8th August 1870 delivered to Ewart, Latham & Co., inclosed in a letter of the last-mentioned date to them from Finlay, Scott & Co. By letter of the same date (8th August 1870), Ewart Latham & Co. replied to Finlay Scott & Co., acknowledging receipt of the two foregoing letters and promising to place them "on record." On the 9th September 1870 a prohibitory order, founded on the decree in this cause, was served on Ewart, Latham & Co. at suit of the present plaintiffs, attaching the same surplus proceeds. Those surplus proceeds had not at that time reached the hands of Ewart, Latham & Co., and did not in fact reach them until the 26th June 1871. For this reason the plaintiffs, rightly supposing that their attachment was abortive (7, Bengal Law Rep. 186), sued out another attachment of the same surplus proceeds by way of prohibitory order, which was served upon Ewart, Latham & Co. upon the 2nd of October 1871. In another suit (522 of 1870) brought against the same defendant Ramjee Joita, Purshotum Luckmidas, who had obtained a decree for Rs. 4,485 in it, sued out an attachment of the same surplus proceeds by prohibitory order, which was served upon Ewart, Latham and Co. upon the 2nd of Oct. 1871. There were certain other attaching creditors of Ramjee Joita, who (as well as those in Suit 522 of 1870) have had special notice of the present proceedings. They have not, however, appeared to sustain their claims against the fund, the subject of it. It has been stated that their decrees have been otherwise satisfied. Finlay, Scott & Co. deny that any of the attachments can be sustained as against their claim founded upon the letter of the 18th July 1870, delivered to Ewart, Latham & Co. on the 8th August 1870. The attaching creditors, who have appeared by counsel, on the other hand, rely upon an elaborate judgment of Mr. Justice Bayley, given in September last under circumstances in all material points precisely similar to those which exist in the present case. The surplus proceeds in the case before him were those of a policy of insurance upon 150 bales of cotton, consigned by Ramjee Joita to England through Forbes & Co., of Bombay. Ramjee Joita had given to Finlay, Scott & Co. a letter, addressed to Forbes & Co., dated 18th July 1870, directing them to pay over to Finlay, Scott & Co. the surplus proceeds of the 150 bales when realized from the underwriters. That letter was the same in form as the letter in this case, addressed by Ramjee Joita to Ewart, Latham & Co. The surplus proceeds did not reach Forbes & Co.'s hands until April 1871, long after Finlay, Scott & Co. had caused the letter of Ramjee Joita, addressed to Forbes & Co., to be delivered to them. An attachment at suit of Laljee Ludha and others v. Ramjee Joita (Cause No. 285 of 1870) was subsequently to the surplus proceeds of the 150 bales reaching the hands of Forbes & Co., laid upon these surplus proceeds. That attachment Mr. Justice Bayley upheld against the claim of Finlay, Scott & Co., although the letter of assignment was prior in date to the attachment. His decision seems to have been rested chiefly on the ground that the notice which Finlay, Scott & Co. gave of their claim to Forbes and Co. was abortive, because there was not then any debt due from Forbes & Co. to Ramjee Joita, as the surplus proceeds of the 150 bales had not then reached Forbes & Co. He also appears to have thought that the validity of the assignment by Ramjee Joita to Finlay, Scott & Co. of those surplus proceeds was impeachable under the Stat. 13 Eliz., chap. 5. In the present case, counsel for Finlay, Scott & Co. admit that the decision of Mr. Justice Bayley is in point as a precedent, but argue that the decision itself is at variance with prior and well-established authorities. My brother Sargent, before whom this summons came in the first instance, under the above circumstances, adjourned it into Court for argument before two judges. It was accordingly argued before him and myself on Friday last. A creditor may "under his judgment take in execution what belongs to his debtor, and nothing more. He stands in the place of his debtor. He takes the property of his debtor subject to every liability under which the debtor himself held it." So spoke Vice-Chancellor Wigram in Whitworth v. Gangain (3 Hare, 416,425, affirmed on appeal by Lord Cottenham, C. 1 Phillips, 728). The Vice-Chancellor continued—"First take the case of an ordinary trust; it could not for a moment be contended that this Court would not protect the interest of the *costui que trust* against the judgment creditor of the trustee. The judgment of Newlands v. Paynter (4 Myl. and Cr. 408) is decisive upon that point, and the other cases cited at the bar prove the same thing. Secondly, take the case of a purchaser for value before conveyance. Lodge v. Syseley (4 Sim. 70) is an authority, if authority be wanting, to show that the equitable interest of such a party will be preferred in equity to the claim of the judgment creditor of the vendor. Again, take the case of an equitable charge to pay debts, or legacies, or any other equitable interest, except that of an equitable mortgagee, and I apprehend the right of the equitable incumbrancer to be preferred to the judgment creditor of the debtor, in whom the legal estate of the property charged might be, will be, as indeed it properly was, admitted. And if such equitable interests are thus protected, upon what principle is the equitable mortgagee to be excluded from the like protection? Unless I misunderstand the report of the case of Williams vs. Cradock (4 Sim. 316), see also Alexander vs. Crosley, and 1 Jo. and Lat. 670, 671 by Lord St. Leonards), the counsel, as well as the Court, were of opinion that an interest by way of equitable mortgage was entitled in this Court to the same protection against judgments as other equitable claimants." And so accordingly it was held in that case of Whitworth vs. Gangain, a decision of which Lord St. Leonards in Abbott vs. Stratton (3 Jones and Lat. 603) expressed his approval. Inasmuch then as the judgment creditors can only by their attachments take the property of their debtor Ramjee Joita subject to all equities which would affect it in his hands, the question which presents itself for our consideration is whether there was, previously to the attachments relied upon, an equitable assignment by Ramjee Joita to Finlay, Scott & Co. of the surplus proceeds of the 100 bales, which assignment would have been valid as against himself? If there were such an assignment, there would have been no right, title, or interest of Ramjee Joita upon which the attachments could operate. Now a good assignment of a chose in action may, in equity, be made even by parol (2 Spence, 856), and it has been argued by Mr White that the facts disclosed in para. 21 of Mr. Reid's affidavit amount to such a parol assignment to Finlay, Scott and Co. But we do not think it necessary to resort to para. 21 for an oral equitable assignment of the surplus proceeds. We think that the letter dated on the 18th July, and signed by Ramjee Joita before the 8th of August, is a good equitable assignment in writing to Finlay, Scott & Co. It closely resembles the letter which in Diplock vs. Hammond (2 Sur and Giff., 141) was held to be a valid equitable assignment (see also Chowne vs. Baylis, 31 Beavan, 351.) It has, however, been said that the moneys had not reached Ewart, Latham & Co. on the 8th August 1870, when they received the letter, and therefore that there was not any valid assignment. But this argument is not well-founded. It rests upon a confusion of assignment with notice. It was not merely possible, but highly probable that the surplus proceeds of the 100 bales realisable by means of the policy of insurance would reach the hands of Ewart, Latham and Co., through whose firm Ramjee Joita had consigned those 100 bales to England. The Court of Chancery gives effect to assignments of every kind of future and contingent interests and possibilities in real and personal property, if made for valuable consideration (2 Spence, 852—865.) This Court also is a Court of Equity, and follows the same doctrine. Such assignments operate by way of agreement or contract, which a Court of Equity will enforce. Those surplus proceeds, therefore, though not attachable under the Civil Procedure Code by a prohibitory order to Ewart, Latham and Co., before the moneys reached their hands, and though probably not the subject of suit against Ewart, Latham and Co. until then, yet being at least a possible interest in Ramjee Joita were assignable by him in equity. Such assignment, if good against him, will be so against his judgment creditors laying on attachments subsequent to the assignment. In order to obtain a clear view of this case, it must be remembered that this is not a struggle between rival assignees, but is one between an assignee for valuable consideration and attaching creditors. It is true that the prior assignee in equity of a chose in action (a debt) not having given notice to the debtor from whom the debt is due, cannot claim against a subsequent assignee for valuable consideration, who did give such notice (Dearle vs. Hall, 3 Russ., 1; Loveridge vs. Cooper, ibid, 30); but the reason for this is that, if a contrary doctrine were allowed to prevail, it would enable the creditor or *cestui que trust* to commit a fraud by having it in his power to assign his interest first to one and then to another person, and perhaps to a great many more, and then later intending assignees would have no opportunity of ascertaining by any communication with the debtor or trustee whether or not there had been a prior assignment of the debt or interest on which they were relying for a provision for their claim. When it said that an assignee has not done everything to perfect the assignment until he has given notice to the trustee or debtor, that means to perfect it for certain purposes, for it is plainly complete as between the assignor and assignee, if no third person claiming under the assignor intervenes. This reason does not apply [illegible] creditors [illegible] remarks of Lord Lyndhurst in [illegible] and P. 436, 176) and of Lord [illegible] in Stalman vs. Brady [illegible] vs. Franco (13 [illegible] vs. Barnett (5 Hyl. and K. [illegible] vs. Wynne (12 Ir. Chan. Rep., 289, 299) that between volunteers, giving notice to the debtor of an assignment of the debt does not affect priorities. Lord Justice Blackburne there said—"It would be a total perversion of the doctrine of this Court to allow want of notice of a prior title to be a ground of defence of a puisne title or incumbrance acquired without consideration. That doctrine is founded on and limited to the purpose of protecting purchasers, and never can be called in aid of the right of a party claiming under a voluntary instrument which is the claim of the respondent here." Now in this case the assignees of the chose in action [Finlay, Scott and Co.] are such for valuable consideration, viz., a pre-existing debt of Rs. 23,000 due to them by the assignor, Ramjee Joita; and the attaching creditors are not rival assignees for valuable consideration, or indeed assignees at all. They are in no better position as regards Finlay, Scott and Co. than Ramjee Joita himself would be. This not being a case of rival assignees, we think that the fact that notice was given to Ewart, Latham & Co., by Finlay, Scott & Co., before the moneys reached the hands of the former, does not affect the case, and, therefore, that the cases which have been cited for the execution creditors, and which were decided with reference to the time at which notice was given, are inapplicable here. As to Buller v. Plunkett (1 Johnson and Hem. 441) in which there were, by an officer in the army, two covenants to assign the proceeds of his commission to two different parties; and in both cases those parties gave notice to the army agent before those proceeds reached his hands, which notices Vice-Chancellor Wood treated as null and inoperative, and therefore refused to give priority to the second covenantee, who had given the earlier notice. It is worthy of remark that he did not hesitate to give effect to the first covenant as a valid equitable assignment, although no valid notice of it in his opinion had been given to the army agent. In Webster v. Webster (31 Beavan, 393, 398), Lord Romilly, M.R., in giving preference to the equitable assignee over the attaching creditor, is reported as giving some importance to the fact, that a proper notice of the assignment was given to the garnishee before the second attachment. We think, however, that, so far as regards the claim of the equitable assignee, the result of that case as between him and the attaching creditor ought to, and most probably would, have been the same, whether or not the equitable assignee had given any notice. There was not any necessity for notice to the garnishee in order to make the equitable assignment binding on the assignor, and therefore binding on his attaching creditor. Indeed, Lord Romilly admits (page 397) that the attaching creditor could rightly attach only such moneys in the hands of the garnishee as the assignor himself could recover from the garnishee. Any equities, which were good as against Mr. Grey Webster, would have been so as against his attaching creditor. Some arguments were urged for the execution creditors from what it was alleged would have been the position of Finlay, Scott & Co. as equitable assignees who had given a premature notice, with respect to assignees in bankruptcy or insolvency. But as Ramjee Joita was neither a bankrupt nor insolvent, it is unnecessary to complicate this case with such considerations. Counsel for the execution creditors having declined to base any argument upon the Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 5, we need only say that the equitable assignment to Finlay, Scott & Co. does not appear to us to come within the range of that enactment. On behalf of the plaintiffs and the other attaching creditors, an objection for want of a stamp has been made to the letter, dated July 18th, 1870, of assignment to Finlay, Scott & Co. We would feel bound to admit it in evidence now on payment for the proper stamp, and of the penalty, if of opinion that it requires a stamp. But we have not been satisfied by the argument for the plaintiffs and other attaching creditors, that the letter does require a stamp. If it fell under any heading in the Stamp Act, XVIII. of 1869, schedule I, it would be under that of "conveyance." In the glossarial section of the Act (sec. 3, cl. 11) conveyance is defined to mean any instrument (with certain specified exceptions) "by which property is conveyed *inter vivos*," and "property" is defined (ibid, cl. 26) as meaning "property being in British India." The property (which was a chose in action) the subject of this letter of assignment, was not in British India when that letter was signed by Ramjee Joita, and did not arrive until ten or eleven months afterwards. It is at least doubtful whether the definition of property given in the Act would include property not in British India at the time of the execution of the document, but which may subsequently be brought or sent to British India. The word "being" gives strength to that doubt. Whenever it is *in dubio*, whether the Legislature intended to impose a charge upon the subject in favour of the Crown, the benefit of the doubt must, as established by a legion of authorities, be given to the subject. Accordingly, we hold that this letter does not require a stamp. The order of this Court is that the cause shown against the summons must be allowed, and the summons discharged. The plaintiffs, who took it out, must pay to Ewart, Latham and Co. their costs as between solicitor and client. The attachments in this and the other suits, in which the several attaching creditors have been served with notice of this application, must, so far as regards the sum of Rs. 5,149, the subject of it in the hands of Ewart, Latham and Co., be removed. Those gentlemen will thus be left in such a position as to enable them to pay over that sum to Finlay, Scott and Co, who have succeeded in their contention here, and to whom therefore we should have given their costs of opposing the summons had not the plaintiffs been encouraged to make the application by the fact, that one of the Judges of this Court had in a similar case adopted a view favourable to them, and different from that on which we now act. Finlay, Scott and Co. will accordingly bear their own costs, as will also the several attaching creditors who have had notice to attend on the hearing of the summons.

The Advocate-General—I would suggest that the form of the order should run to the effect that Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Company, after taking what is due to them for costs in appearing on this motion, should hand over the sum remaining to Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co.

The Chief Justice—It is Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., who have been brought here, and we think that they are entitled to their costs as against the plaintiff Meghjee Hunsraj.

The Advocate General—We admit that.

The Chief Justice—The summons was taken out in chambers, and called upon Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., to show cause why they should not pay over this money to Meghjee Hunsraj. Well, we have come to the opinion that this money was not money of Ramjee Joitadass at the time of the attachment, and accordingly Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co, have been improperly brought here to show cause as to why they should not hand the money over. It would not be fair, as against Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., to reduce the fund which was fully assigned, we think, in equity to them, by giving costs out of it to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., and therefore, the costs must be against Meghjee Hunsraj, who brought them here.

The Advocate-General—Notice was directed to be given to the different claimants, amongst whom were Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., and also one of the execution creditors.

The Chief Justice—That other execution creditor fails with Meghjee Hunsraj, but he did not bring Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. here, and each one will only have the pleasure of paying his own costs.

The Advocate General—As to us, who have had substantially the brunt of the fight, what order would you make?

The Chief Justice—As regards you, these parties came into Court on precisely a similar case in their favour, and it would be hard not to give them their costs.

The Advocate General—The order will be that upon immediate motion, that the cause shown be allowed, and that costs be given—that is to say, Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. will get their costs from the plaintiffs, and with regard to us, who appear in consequence of notice, your Lordship says nothing about costs.

The Chief Justice—Bear your own costs.

The Advocate General—And the execution creditor—

The Chief Justice—Also pays his own costs.

Mr. Farran—Perhaps your Lordship will make an order that we should be at liberty to pay the money over?

The Chief Justice—I think you had better pay over the money, or you will render yourself liable to be put to considerable expenses.

Mr. Farran—But your Lordship sees that we are prohibited by attachment.

The Chief Justice—Then I direct that all attachments brought forward here be removed.

Mr. Farran—Yes, my Lord, that will make it all right.

The Chief Justice—I have not referred to two or three of these attaching creditors because they have not appeared to defend their rights, if they have any; but I mean that all attachments in regard to this particular sum in the hands of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., must be raised. I may say that I should refer to one of the cases mentioned by Mr. Justice Bayley—that is, the case in Johnson and Hemming—and in that case there was no notice given according to the doctrine of the Master of the Rolls.

The Court then proceeded with other business.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The new Htee on the Shoay Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, though of the clumsiest workmanship, is an ornament of great value. Besides the value of the gem-studded htee itself, there must be taken into calculation fifty golden bells of an average value of Rs. 600, and over twelve hundred bells of pure silver of an average value of Rs. 400. In addition to these the male and female population of the country have vied with each other in presenting their own personal ornaments for its decoration; and rings, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, anklets, and jewels of all kinds are strung on every point of vantage.

Escape of a Convict.—A convict, named Khodabux, a Punjabee, who was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate a few days ago, effected his escape on the 30th ultimo. The circumstances connected with the escape are these:—Twenty-three convicts, in charge of three burkundazes, were sent out to bring sand from the bed of the Lyaree. On the return of the party, the usual report that "everything was square," was made to the jailor, and nothing was known of the missing prisoner till late in the evening, when the inmates of the jail were counted. The number not agreeing with that in the register, there was a bustle, when eventually, to ascertain the name of the missing bird, all the prisoners were ordered to take their beds, when lo and behold Khodabux's was found unoccupied. The matter was made known to the police, who proceeded to the McLeod and Frere Railway Stations, but the runaway was not found, and up to the present moment he has not turned up. If he has by this time entered the Khan of Khelat's territory, by way of the Hubb river, there remains but a faint hope of his apprehension. The three burkundazes have been suspended.—*Sindian*, Dec. 9.

White Ants.—War has been declared by the Bengal Government against the white ants. The plan of the campaign, as furnished by the Board of Revenue, is as follows:—"With a view to prevent the ravages of the white ants in record rooms and treasuries, District Officers should have a little kerosine oil poured every fortnight into the openings between floor and wall from which the white ants come. Two or three tins (1 rupee each) of carbolic acid disinfectant powder should also be bought from Messrs. Smith and Stanistreet, druggists, Calcutta, of which a little should be put round the legs of all the almirahs, and occasionally renewed."—*Englishman*.

Severe Fever near Calcutta.—Most serious accounts have reached us of the [illegible] in the outskirts of Calcutta. In the 24-Purgunnahs, within ten miles of the city, the endemic has for the time completely broken up the routine life of the villagers, and many families have disappeared. We understand, for example, that the [illegible] part of the town, and native gentlemen complain bitterly that the fever shows no respect to persons, but beats with equal step at the doors of the coolie and the Babu.—*Id.*

Can a Man cut off his Head and then "offer" it to an Idol?—The following singular occurrence is said to have recently taken place in the Suddur bazaar of Meerut. A man of the Lodha caste, after singing anthems in praise of the image of the goddess Kali, cut off his head with a sharp knife and (so a vernacular journal says) offered it as a sacrifice to the goddess. The same paper states that some years ago an occurrence of a similar kind happened in the same city, Meerut; a person cut out his tongue and presented it as an offering at the shrine of the goddess Saraswati.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Obscenities of Hindoo Women in the Punjab.—A native paper, the *Koh-i-Nur*, publishes two letters containing accounts of the nauseous contests in which the Hindoo women of some parts of the Punjab indulge in the days of the month Asin (August), held sacred by the Hindoos in honour of the manes of their ancestors. The contest is thus described. The women range themselves in two rows and compete in singing obscene songs. This competition lasts from 1 to 4 or 5 a.m., after which, pugilistic combats take place between the women of the rival parties. Those who are taken prisoners by either party receive unmerciful treatment. This custom is prevalent now in a worse form in the cities of Loodiana, Sealkote, and one or two others. In each of these places large numbers of women assemble on a spacious plain after midnight, and after arranging themselves in two rows as if in martial array, carry on the sport till dawn, troops of young men being spectators of the scene. According to a correspondent writing from Sealkote, the contests at Zufferwal were most shameless. Each of the parties selected one from amongst its number to be its leader. The contests began with love songs and closed with combats, the young men behind the rows being called to assist when necessary. The scene was characterized by the most indecent acts and gestures. The writer thinks the attention of the Punjab authorities should be drawn to the above.

The actual revenue of the Madras Presidency for 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 7,17,84,057, the estimated revenue for 1871-72 is Rs. 7,03,20,000, and the estimated revenue for 1872-73 is Rs. 7,09,20,000.

Presents from Cabul.—The Cabul correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* says that the Amir has despatched a kafila of presents for certain Indian officials, consisting of twelve horses for the Viceroy, five for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, two for the Foreign Secretary, two for the Secretary to the Punjab Government, and four for the Commissioner of Peshawur. In addition to the horses there are twenty-two camels laden with pushmina, fruit, &c.—*Englishman.*

Two Hundred Maunds of Tea Burned.—About two hundred maunds of tea on its way from Darjiling to Calcutta have been burnt in one of the godowns of the Darjiling Carrying Company at Kissenganj. The local paper says in its account of the accident:—"It is not yet clearly known how the fire originated, or how it happened that so many chests of tea were suffered to burn; when, being fixed upon the bullock carts, they might easily have been run a few yards off out of danger. The selling value of the tea destroyed is estimated at between ten to twelve thousand rupees. This is the second instance within three years that private transit companies up here have suffered severe loss from fire originating in thatched godowns. We hope something will now be done to provide more suitable godowns, with iron instead of thatched roofing."—*Ibid.*

LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT (CACHAR) COLUMN.

[From an occasional correspondent of "Indian Daily News."]

Camp Mynadhur, 4th December.

The following is the order of the movements now taking place in regard to the left (Cachar) column. Fifty of the Sappers and Miners under the command of Lt. Harvey, Royal Engineers, have gone on ahead to make the road to "Tipi Mookh." These are followed by the head quarters of the 44th Regiment, N. I., who march from station No. 1, about 6½ miles from the tea-plantation of Mynadhur, No. 2, about the same distance, for the purpose of improving the road, and rendering it passable for laden elephants. The head quarters 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry, march from Mynadhur to station No. 1, taking the place of the head quarters 44th S. L. I., and will follow in the track of the others in due course, the left wing, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, who have been stationed some days at the Barak Ferry, about four miles from the Alnee Tea Garden, making a road towards Mynadhur, have been ordered to march, and are expected in at Mynadhur this evening, 4th December, 1871, their place at the Barak Ferry being taken by the 42nd Assam Light Infantry. This at present is the disposition of the force, the guns, and some of the 22nd Native Infantry being still at Cachar. General Bourchier, Colonel Roberts, &c., have gone on to the front, and a few days hence it is hoped that a post will be established at Tipi Mookh, the first depot in the Looshai country, where large quantities of stores will be collected for the force in advance. A road up to this point will soon be completed, so that the left column may be said to have made a fair start. The telegraph is being rapidly pushed on; and as there is spare wire, it will doubtless be carried on about 30 miles beyond Tipi Mookh. The Commissariat arrangements seem good on the whole, but the salt provisions might be of a better quality. The great thing to be dreaded is sickness, especially in regard to sanitary arrangements, as there are at present no public establishments detailed for that purpose,—get cholera into camp in these dense damp roads, and the scene will be awful. The coolies from Darjeeling have suffered dreadfully at the camp near Chuttuk, 146 dead from cholera, and the remainder having dysentery more or less amongst them. Whether the Looshais make a stand or not is on the cards. There is a rumour that Sookpilal, owing to pressure brought on him by neighbouring tribes, has turned against us; if so, we may safely calculate on a morning fight through the jungles. On the Munipore side, Major-General Nuthal, Political Agent of Munipore, makes a flank movement with the Rajah's contingent, but more in the capacity of a patrol than of an actively engaged party. A large fleet of provision-boats are under the command of Mr. Patch, District Superintendent of Police, specially placed at the disposal of the Military Authorities from the Sylhet District. Up to date, all seems promising; and it is to be hoped that success will crown the expedition, and we shall be able to show something for the vast expenditure incurred.

P. S.—Head Quarters 22nd, Native Infantry, march on 5th to Station No. 1, and Left Wing, 44th Native Infantry, to Station No. 1, on 6th December 1871.

[Advertisement.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE NERBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES,

TO BE HELD AT

KHUNDWAH, on 28th, 29th, & 30th Dec. 1871.

Stewards.

Col Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars. | T. Davison, 15th Hussars.
J. H. Abbott, Esq., G. I. P. R. | H. Bell, Esq., Indore State Ry.
Hon. Sec.—J. Broun, Esq., R. E., Indore State Railway.

RULES.

1. Western India Turf Club Rules to be in force, unless otherwise provided for.
2. Three Horses from separate Stables to start, or Public Money withheld.
3. Nominations to be made at 1 p.m. the day before the Race. Horses to be aged and measured at the same time.
4. All Races to be ridden in Colors.
5. Stewards' decision final—no appeal.
6. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.
7. All Horses to be cantered past the Stand before starting, under a penalty of 1 G. M.
8. If 4 or more Horses start the second horse to save his stake.
9. All Entrance Money to be paid to the Secretary previous to Lotteries, or horse to be disqualified.
10. A Course Fee of Rs. 5 to be paid by Non-Subscribers for each horse exercised or ridden over the Course after Dec. 15th.
11. No horse allowed to start whose owner has not subscribed Rs. 20 to the Fund.
12. All Races except the 1st Race of the First Day to be ridden by Gentlemen Riders.

Once round the Course is 1¼ miles and 41 yards.

First Day, Thursday, 28th December.

First Race—The Local Plate.—Half mile. Rs. 50 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 2. For all horses belonging to and ridden by Natives. Second horse to save Entrance Money. Catch weights.

Second Race—The Nerbudda Derby.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses. W. I. T. C. Weight for age and class, raised three stone. Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice or more, 14 lbs. extra.

Third Race—Pony Plate.—One mile. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 8. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights, over ten stone.

[illegible] Race—The Hunters' Stakes.—One and three-quarter miles of fair [illegible] country. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. Catch weights. Walers, over twelve stone; Arabs and others, ten stone.

Fifth Race—Hack Selling Race.—Half [illegible] Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Arab horses, to be sold for Rs. 300, to carry nine stone seven lbs. Seven lbs. extra for every Rs. [illegible] added to price. C. B.'s to carry one stone, and Walers two stone in excess of above scale. Surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

Second Day, Friday, 29th December.

First Race—Contractors' Plate.—R. C. and a distance. For all horses belonging to and ridden by members or any one connected with the G. I. P. Railway. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.
Walers	12	7
C. B.'s	11	5
Arabs	10	3

Second Race—Hack Race.—Three-quarter mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400; surplus to go to the Fund. Catch weights:—Walers, over thirteen stone; Arabs and others, over eleven stone.

Any Matches, &c., which may be got up, will be ridden on this day.

Third Day, Saturday, 30th December.

First Race—Railway Cup.—Two miles of Steeplechase Course Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.
Walers	12	7
C. B.'s	11	7
Arabs	10	7

Winners seven lbs. extra. Winners of the Derby and Hunters' Stakes to carry seven lbs. in addition to other penalties.

Second Race—Galloway Stakes—One mile. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Weight for inches—

Hands.	st.	lbs.
14	10	7
13-3	10	0
13-2	9	7

Winners to carry seven lbs. extra.

Third Race—Pony Hurdle Race.—Three-quarter mile over six flights of hurdles, three feet high. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 8. Catch weights, over ten stone.

Fourth Race—The Khundwah Cup.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. For all Arabs. Weight for age—one and a-half stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard. Winners once, seven lbs.; twice, ten lbs.; thrice or more, fourteen lbs. extra.

Fifth Race—Consolation Stakes.—A Handicap. Half mile Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. For all starters that have not won during the Meeting.

Address—
HON. SECRETARY,
N. V. S. R[illegible],
Khundwah.

Gentlemen intending to send horses are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary at once.

Newfoundland appears to be looking up in the world. Those who believe that it is a region delivered over to fog and mist will be surprised to hear, says the *Toronto Globe*, that the Newfoundlanders experienced only three foggy days in the month of September, and that while the mean average temperature was 55 deg. 3 min., it attained a maximum of 69 deg. 4 min. and never once fell to freezing point, the minimum being [illegible] deg. 5 min. Newfoundland, too, is just now enjoying an era of great prosperity. The capture of the almost fabulous numbers [illegible] followed by the [illegible] on the coast after an absence of [illegible] the local [illegible] dividends [illegible]—*Mail Budget.*

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF BANKS.

With reference to certain questions recently raised as to whether it is advisable or desirable to have one paid Inspector, instead of three Government Directors, in each of the Presidency Banks; whether Government should discontinue its supervision, leaving the trust to the Bank Directors, and also whether Government should continue to retain its shares in the said Banks, the Governor-General in Council, we learn, has decided that one of the three Government Directors, at least, in each Bank, should be a paid officer, who should pay undivided attention to the Bank duties, and that Government should continue its supervision over the operations of the Banks, and retain its shares in those institutions as heretofore. Several notes and minutes have been recorded by the Secretary, and the members of the Executive Government on the subject of the Government connection with the Banks. The Viceroy, it appears, is strongly of opinion that the collapse of the late Bank of Bombay was owing chiefly to lax supervision and mismanagement on the part of the Government Directors, and that the proposed appointment of a stipendiary Director will enable Government to exercise proper supervision over the Banks.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. HOGG ON MR. ROBERTS.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Justices held on Monday morning, at which the following resolution was carried—"That in the opinion of the Justices the services of Mr. J. B. Roberts since the formation of the Corporation have conduced largely to the public benefit, and deserve the special thanks of the Justices and of the community of Calcutta, Native and European;"

Mr. Hogg, Commissioner of Police, said—"It affords me the greatest pleasure to add my testimony to the services rendered by my friend Mr. Roberts to the town of Calcutta. I say 'my friend,' as I trust that, notwithstanding late official differences, I may still consider him as such. It is true that he has often opposed me in municipal affairs, but such opposition has ever been frank and straightforward, and I can confidently state that the opposite views often entertained by us on public matters have never in any way led to private animosity, and I freely admit that the careful criticism by Mr. Roberts of all my measures has very materially tended to make me study economy most carefully. "Believe me, gentlemen, that no one amongst Mr. Roberts's many friends regrets more than I do his present misfortunes; and assuredly, had I foreseen that the results of our late unfortunate official differences would have terminated so disastrously for him, I would not have moved in the matter."

RELIEF OFFERED TO THE FAMINE-STRICKEN CLASSES OF BENGAL AND THE N. W. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I regret to observe that the utmost distress, amounting almost to famine, prevails in many districts in the North-Western Provinces, brought about by recent inundations, and that the public subscriptions and relief-works are inadequate to relieve the sufferers.

I will be glad to alleviate the distress amongst the ryots as much as possible by employing two thousand men, women, and children, to proceed to Jamaica as agricultural laborers, under engagements with the Government of that colony, and I am aware of twelve thousand cultivators being also required this season for the Mauritius and the colonies.

I am prepared to defray the cost of food, clothing, and passage from this port of the number of emigrants I require, if Government will guarantee their embarkation.

I will with pleasure co-operate with the district relief committees for this purpose, with whom I would like to communicate on the subject.

W. M. Anderson,
Agent General Emigration for Jamaica.
No. 76, Garden Reach, Calcutta, December 5, 1871.

SUPERSTITIONS REGARDING ECLIPSES.

The Greeks and Romans seem to have been almost as terrified as the Hindus during solar eclipses, and at Rome it was forbidden to speak of them as attributable to natural causes. The Chinese have several theories to account for the phenomenon. One theory is very much like that adduced by the Hindus; another brought forward by the Tao-Sse, or Doctors of Reason, is equally unreasonable. The Doctors affirm that in the skies lives a gigantic goddess who has but to stretch out her right hand to hide the sun, and her left to hide the moon; and that is the whole secret of eclipses. The Hindu theory is popularly supposed to be based upon a legend in the *Mahabharata* of which the substance is briefly as follows:—When the gods were about to partake of the ambrosia which should confer on them immortality, one of the Asuras seated himself in disguise amongst them, and began to drink of the heavenly nectar. The sun and moon, from whose all-searching beams nothing is hidden, detected the imposture, and revealed the fact to Maha Vishnu. That god incensed, immediately decapitated the offender; but alas, by virtue of the ambrosia, he had already become immortal. The head assumed the shape of the black dragon, Rāhu; the trunk became the serpent Ketu; and these swore eternal enmity to the sun and moon; and at certain times, which the holy Brahmans have the power to discover, these powers of darkness seize upon the heavenly luminaries; and were it not for the incantations and powerful mantras of the priests, would certainly devour both the sun and the moon, and thus bring destruction upon the world.

On the day of an eclipse, every Hindu religiously repairs to the banks of some holy river, and there bathes, and takes part in the ceremonies which the sacred books ordain for the day. No food must be eaten till after the eclipse is over, and as, before the feast of the Passover, the Israelites were enjoined carefully to remove all leavened food from their houses, so the Brahmans on the evening preceding the eclipse, remove from their dwellings all cooked food, after a careful search by torch-light. The severest penalties in the future life are denounced on those who fail to observe the appointed ceremonies, but great is the merit acquired by the pious, and by those who, at this juncture, give many gifts to the Brahmans. While all others, young and old, are commanded to bathe in the river, and there to await the sun's deliverance from the jaws of Rāhu, there is one remarkable exception. Pregnant women are carefully shut up in a dark room, for should they by any chance behold the sun during the time of its diminished glory, it is thought that the child about to be born will come into the world blind or lame, or with some other bodily defect. In some parts of India, the people, during the time of darkness, beat tom-toms and blow the conch to frighten away Rāhu; but in the south the efficacy of the Brahman mantras is considered sufficient, and every repetition of the Gayatri is supposed to strike Rāhu with the force of a battering ram, until at length he is gradually driven back to Mandeharunam, the realm of Cimmerian darkness. When we consider that, so long ago as the beginning of the sixth century, the true theory of eclipses was known and taught to the Hindus by Aryabhata; and that, at a time when in Europe to doubt the truth of the Ptolemaic system was heresy, this great astronomer in India taught the diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis; it does indeed seem strange that, after the lapse of ages, circumstances should be so far reversed, that Hindus should now sit at the feet of the European teachers to learn those very truths which their own great sage proclaimed, but which a crafty priesthood have for mercenary motives hidden from them, substituting fables which it is difficult for us to believe that reasonable beings could accept.—*Madras Mail.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—With great pleasure I notice at times the way inhuman people are brought up and punished for cruelty to horses, and I suppose it extends to asses, but I don't know whether it extends to pigs. If it does not, it ought; and when I think of the pleasure in which I eat my breakfast bacon, I felt quite shocked to-day to see two coolies carrying an unfortunate grunter on a thick bamboo stick, the two fore legs tied together tightly, the hind ones the same, then the bamboo stick passed (as the sailors call it) fore and aft, the poor pig head down, and weighing about fifteen stone suspended by his feet. His weight, of course, tightened the cords, and made the lower parts, his trotters in fact, quite black, so that I thought the blood would burst through the skin. As they carried him he sprang up and down, and that chafed the poor animal's legs till they bled. When they put him down to rest themselves the poor thing screamed with agony, and was quite exhausted. Fancy making pork of an animal in that dreadful state. A greater piece of cruelty I never witnessed and this right in the centre of the Chowringhee side walk. I tried to find a policeman, but of course you know the old tale when they are wanted. In my uncivilized country [illegible] those two fellows would not have dared to [illegible], and if they had, they would have got at least two months in jail. I hope the same law exists here, and that those two coolies were breaking it although they were not [illegible].

Calcutta, Dec. 7. [illegible]

AN ANTIDOTE FOR COBRA POISON.

The Rev. James Sharp, of the Wesleyan Mission, Shemogah, Mysore, has sent the following communication to the *Madras Mail*:—

"One day last week, while the Rev. A. J. O. Lyle and I were travelling between Agoombi and Tirthahalli, in the district, we met two snake-charmers, who had a young cobra with them. We stood a few minutes to look at the antics of the cobra, while one of the men piped to it, and we then resumed our journey. We had not gone far, when we noticed our dogs, which were from twenty or thirty yards in front, start back terrified; and on riding up we examined the place, but could see nothing. The snake-charmers had also noticed the movements of the dogs; and judging that there was a snake in the hedge, came running up, and one of them soon had a monster cobra by the tail. He held the tail with his left hand, and with a stick which he held in his right, he endeavoured to keep the head at a safe distance until he could get the reptile out of the hedge. Somehow or other, the cobra, which was a very powerful one, managed to slip its head from under the stick, and it instantly sprang round and bit the man's left hand, about the first joint of the little finger. The man at once seized it round the throat, and placing its head on the ground, broke out its upper teeth. This done, he handed the cobra to his companion, and began to attend to his finger which was now bleeding profusely. First he tied a piece of string round the middle of it, and encouraged the wound to bleed as freely as possible. Then, having removed the string, he took from a old rag a little black pebble, about the size and shape of an ordinary French bean, and applied it to one side of the wounded part; and on the other he placed a little ball, in appearance not unlike a betel-nut, though not nearly as large. This ball was scooped out a little on one side, and it was this part of it which was placed next the wound. These articles, we were assured, would suck the poison out, and would then fall off of their own accord. He then loosened the veins of his arm, and took a piece of a peculiar kind of wood, about an inch in length, which he passed several times along his arm, from the elbow to the tip of his finger. Soon after, the pebble and the ball fell off, and we were told that all the poison had been sucked out. The whole operation did not occupy more than about ten minutes.

"Now, this was a case about which there was no jugglery. The cobra had not been placed in the [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

by the men for the purpose of deceiving us; the road is one but little frequented by Europeans, and they could not possibly have foreseen our approach. Besides, some villagers living near told us that the cobra had been a great terror to them for several days. Then the man was really bitten by the cobra, for we saw the bite given most distinctly, and we examined the wounded part. The poison must have been injected, because one of the men opened the mouth of the cobra and squeezed a few drops of poison out of the bags. It was of a yellow oily appearance; and on being rubbed a few times a lather was produced. I have in my possession all the things the man employed to take out the poison, but we could not learn anything concerning them beyond that if used by us, as we had seen them used that day, we should be able to cure cobra bites. The men spoke of the stones as *gingamani*; the ball as composition of several herbs; and the piece of wood they called *nágara hávina béru*, or cobra root. The influence of the latter on the cobra was remarkable; however much enraged it might be, as soon as a little piece of this wood was placed near it, it dropped its head at once, and seemed greatly terrified. I have made several enquiries concerning this remedy, and I find that it is known to many of the villagers in this district. There are few houses in which the black pebble, at least, is not found, and it is kept and used as a cure for cobra bites."

(*Madras Mail.*)

SINCE we wrote the foregoing article, we have received the following letter from Dr. John Shortt, which confirms our opinion, that a trick, by no means devoid of cleverness, was played on the optics and sympathies of the Reverend Messrs. Sharp and Lyle:—

"I was amused with the reported discovery of an antidote for cobra poison reported in your paper of the 1st instant, by the Reverend James Sharp of the Wesleyan Mission, Shemogah, Mysore; and, although Mr. Sharp says, 'Now this was a cure about which there is no jugglery,' I fear there is so much 'jugglery' in it that both Mr. Sharp and the Reverend A. J. O. Lyle appear to have been thoroughly juggled by it. I have no hesitation in stating, from Mr. Sharp's description, that 'the little black pebble about the size of an ordinary French bean,' is the popularly known snake stones, a piece of charred and polished bone; the little ball said to be 'not unlike a betel nut,' is a compound of various roots possibly, and the peculiar kind of wood, the root of the *Aristolochia*—all three worthless rubbish. That the man was actually bitten, and a bleeding wound produced, I believe; but that the cobra was an old friend of the snake men I am certain. Whilst the snake had its fangs intact, the poison glands had been carefully removed, consequently there was no poison in the wound inflicted, and the poison said to have been squeezed out of the mouth of the snake was the saliva which lathers on being rubbed on the hand. It would be interesting to know how much these gentlemen paid for the 'antidote' that they are said to be in possession of? I fear they will not be convinced of the trick practised on them till the supposed antidote is tested, and found wanting. I shall be happy to give them the opportunity in any way they may wish to have it tried in their presence, or that of any of their friends whenever they like."

Another correspondent signing himself "Toda," writing from Ootacamund, says:—

"The perusal of a letter in your issue of the 1st instant, headed 'An Antidote for Cobra Poison,' recalls to my memory a somewhat similar scene which I witnessed in North Canara, many years ago, which perhaps you may think worthy of insertion in your journal.

"Whilst marching from Davamunny to Coompta, early one morning (some of my servants had preceded me,) and on nearing a small hamlet, about equi-distant from the two places, I observed a full-grown cobra lying on a bank by the road side, and apparently enjoying the morning's sun, which had just risen. I was on the point of dismounting and shooting the venomous brute, when I observed a couple of snake charmers approaching me from the direction in which I was going; and thinking this a good opportunity of testing the powers of these men, I held my hand, passed on, and met them about fifty yards from the place where I had seen the cobra. No sooner had I come up to them than they commenced to expose their wares, but I cut their tamasha short by telling them that I had seen a cobra by the road-side, not fifty yards off, and asking them if they would catch the reptile; on their professing their readiness to do so, I at once took them to the spot. One of the men—the greasier and dirtier of the two—after going through the usual pantomimic antics usual on such occasions caught hold of the brute's tail and swung it in the air. After keeping it at arm's length for a bit, the man slipped his right hand along its skin and endeavoured, as I thought, to grasp the brute tight round the neck, but during the performance of the feat, which a novice would have done in better style, the cobra twisted its head round, and bit the man a few inches above the wrist, on the bare arm. I saw the blood flow fully freely from the wound, and began to think that the poor fellow was in a bad way; nevertheless, he seemed to be very little concerned, for after pressing down the cobra's head, and extracting what I then thought to be the fangs, he took a small bituminous stone, out of a dirty piece of rag, and applied it to the wound. The stone adhered firmly enough, for the man held his arm downwards for some minutes (I was closely watching him all the time), till at length it dropped off; he then smeared the part with some blackish-looking ointment, and after a little while pronounced himself in a fair way to recovery. Being much more verdant in those days than I am now, I at once became the purchaser of the wonderful stone for the sum of three rupees, and we both of us went on our way, doubtless mutually satisfied with our respective bargains.

"I have never seen or heard of the man from that day to this, but I have no doubt that he experienced no after-effects from the bite. I kept the stone by me for some time, and though no opportunity presented itself for trying it in 'cobra bite,' I did on one occasion apply it to my boy's foot when he was stung by a scorpion, and found it totally useless, although my friend the snake charmer had assured me it was equally efficacious in extracting the poison in scorpion stings. On considering the matter over, I came to the conclusion that the snake charmers hearing of my coming (which they might easily have done in various ways), had placed the snake where I saw it, and that its poison bag had been previously extracted.

"Your correspondent, of course, writes in good faith, but one cannot help smiling at his credulity when he says:—'Now, this was a cure about which there could be no jugglery; the cobra had not been placed in the edge by the man for the purpose of deceiving us; the road is but little frequented by Europeans, and they could not possibly have foreseen our approach; besides, some villagers living near told us that the cobra had been a great terror to them for several days.' Now, surely, it will occur to your revd. correspondent, on due reflection, that the explanation of all this is pretty much the same as in the case which came under my own observation. The fact of the road being little frequented by Europeans makes no difference; the snake charmers (*en route* from the Coast to Mysore) probably heard from some one or other, that a couple of "Sahib log" were coming from Agoombi, and thought it a good opportunity of making a few rupees by their chicanery. In regard to what at first sight appers a partial confirmation of the story by the villagers, the explanation, I presume, lies in the fact that the villagers had, for some days prior to the occurrence, been alarmed by *a* cobra (not *the* cobra) having taken up its residence in their neighbourhood. I trust your correspondent was not victimised to a greater extent than I was in the purchase (if he did purchase it) of the wonderful stone; and I would suggest to him, that, should he ever meet with a similar adventure in future, to adopt the course of killing the snake, and to watch the faces of the snake charmers whilst he is doing so. I think he will find they strongly object to one of their tame snakes being thus summarily disposed of."

AMEER KHAN'S CASE.

(*Continued from Thursday's Bombay Gazette.*)

APPELLATE JURISDICTION—December 1871.

(Before COUCH, C.J., and MACPHERSON and JACKSON, J.J.)

THE QUEEN v. AMEER KHAN AND OTHERS.

I HAVE mentioned that Mr. Prinsep had excluded all evidence of the date of Myan Jan's arrest. Yet in his judgment he says, that he had seen the warrant attached to part of the record, which was not put in evidence, and that the date of it is the 23rd of March 1864. He therefore rushes to the conclusion, that it was on that date that Myan Jan was arrested, whereas, it is distinctly in evidence, that there was no warrant of arrest, that the warrant referred to was simply for the removal of Myan Jan from one place to another, and was not a warrant of commitment; and it is also contradicted by the evidence of Osman Ali. At page 66 he says—"I was kept at Mr. Reilly's house in Calcutta. Kazee Myan Jan was there also. He was brought by Nobokristo Ghose three days or so afterwards with Moorad Ali. Gholam Akbar, Yamatoola, Mossim Sirdar, and I were first brought there. Ameer Khan and Mossahib Ali were brought after Kazee Myan Jan came." We know when Ameer Khan and Moosahib Ali were taken to Mr. Reillys' house, it was in February 1864. The date in the calendar of the trial at Umballa is the 27th of December 1863. The arrest could not therefore have been in March of the following year. This Osman Ali is one of the witnesses who speaks to the hidden meaning of certain words used; on the page just referred to, he says—"Patna, Sadikpore, was the chota godown. The burra godown was Mulka, Sittana. Rupees that were sent up were called price of books (white crystal beads); gold mohurs were red beads; chursa-ka neemuch (salt for curing hides, not at all an unlikely item in a currier's books, and moreover one witness says he procured salt from Ameer Khan) were jehad expenses." Another passage in Mr. Prinsep's judgment, to which I wish to refer, is at p. 162, where after saying that several witnesses had spoken to having seen Ameer Khan at the preaching of Yahiya Ali during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, he proceeds thus: "There are other facts brought forward in evidence touching Ameer Khan's connection with the conspiracy proven as to overt acts done by him; but I pass over all these, remarking first, that they all relate to periods, previous to 1861, the date entered in the first head of the charge, and next that they are uncorroborated, and rest solely on the somewhat vague and indefinite statements of accomplices, and are therefore undeserving of credit." One would have thought on reading those words, that it had been Mr. Prinsep's intention to discard such evidence, but he does not; he refers largely to it, and how are the assessors, men who have no special qualifications to fit them for the judicious selection of evidence, to know what evidence they are to reject and what to accept when the Judge treats the evidence in the manner he has done. As to the verdict, three out of the four assessors find that certain sums of money entered in the appellant's books had been collected for jehad; but that Ameer Khan was not aware of this, and was, therefore, not guilty. The other assessor finds Ameer Khan guilty on those charges on which Mr. Prinsep had directed him to be acquitted as there was no evidence to convict. I now come to what Mr. Prinsep calls the corroborative evidence of Ameer Khan's books. Although these books have been in the possession of the police for the last eight years, the police have not been able to discover anything suspicious, beyond the entries of two sums of money, one for Rs. 126, and the other for Rs. 200, which seem totally, only in amount, with the sums mentioned in certain letters, Ameeroddeen and Muneeroddeen are credited with the payment. The appellant in 1869 had applied for copies of the entries in this book, and had been informed that it was at Umballa, having been sent there to be used at the trial of certain persons. Again applications were made, and the reply was, that the book had not been returned from Umballa. When the case was before Mr Barbour, a notice was served on the appellant, calling on him to produce the book. The reply was that the book was in the possession of the prosecution. The book was produced before the magistrate, and examined by him, and no notice was taken whether or not there was an erasure, and it was not until the following day that the grand discovery was made that the names Ameeroddeen and Muneeroddeen had been written over an erasure, and that there was an erasure before the name of Abdool Rahman. Mr. Prinsep takes great credit to himself, in that he is the possessor of a glass, and with his glass he and the assessors have succeeded in discovering, as they think, a limb of the letter *yeh* on the erasure where the word Sheikh now stands; now, this letter is the last in the word Kazee, therefore the word Kazee must have been written on the erasure, and if Kazee, then Kazee Myan Jan, and if Kazee Myan Jan, why then a rebel, and therefore the clearest and most direct admission of payments to Kazee Myan Jan, for the purposes of waging war against the Queen by Ameer Khan. Now, my lords, nothing of this erasure has ever been hinted at, during the whole period these books have been out of the possession of Ameer Khan, and that is upwards of eight years, until it is discovered in the Magistrate's Court at Patna; although that book had been several times examined. The manner in which this whole transaction has turned out is remarkable. Nothing has been said of the erasures, where the words Ameeroddeen and Muneroddeen now appear, although this part has been used in evidence more than once, and must have been examined closely on each occasion, and although the books have been carefully searched by the detectives, for the space of eight years. Mr. O'Kinealy when before the magistrate, although he had the book in his possession, did not produce it, but served a notice on Ameer Khan, to produce in Court the very book that Mr. O'Kinealy knew it was not in the power of the appellant to produce. The reason of this was, as I presume, and it is otherwise unaccountable that Mr. O'Kinealy himself thought, that this book had been tampered with whilst in the possession of the police; and it is very probable that the detective police finding themselves transferred in making out the connecting link in the evidence against Ameer Khan, had resorted to the plan of substituting the names of Busserooddeen and Nusseerooddeen, by erasing those of Ameerooddeen and Muneerooddeen, but failing in this, the names that were originally written were restored, and the book given to Mr. O'Kinealy, who did not think it safe to put it forward in its altered state, and therefore served a notice on Ameer Khan, to enable the prosecution to put in secondary evidence, the copies not showing the erasures, but only the names of Ameerooddeen and Muneerooddeen and no others; thus avoiding the suspicions attaching to the circumstance that such a palpable erasure had not been discovered early in the eight years, during which period it had often been examined. In reply to this notice to produce, the appellants' attorney, Mr. Carruthers, set out a letter received from Mr. Jenkins, the Commissioner, in reply to me from himself, asking for copies of these very entries; that letter stated that the book had been sent to Umballa, and had not been returned. This, the magistrate held to be a sufficient answer, and declined to receive secondary evidence. Mr. O'Kinealy then produced the book. There was no reason given as to why the book had been withheld, there was no pretence that he had been just "instructed" that the book had been found; but simply being foiled in his attempting to give secondary evidence for purposes of the prosecution, he produces the book, and tenders it in evidence without any explanation. That is the manner in which this great discovery was made, and the way this evidence has been treated by Mr. Prinsep. It is on this erasure, and from the fact that the appellant has not accounted for the existence of that erasure which he never made, that the gravest suspicions are raised, and this most serious charge is based. How, my lords, can a man, who can neither read nor write, be called upon to account for an erasure in a book which could not have been written by him, in answer to a charge of high treason; and this is expected after a lapse of eight years. Because Ameer Khan has failed to show by positive evidence, that the names of Busseeroodeen and Nusseeroodeen were not originally written, where the two innocent names now appear, he is therefore to be condemned, on the suspicions drawn from the erasure of having sent money to the rebels, and of knowing for what purpose it is to be used. Such is the finding of the Lower Court. It is grossly improbable that these erasures could have been what they are supposed to have been. For, if Ameer Khan was a conspirator in this so-called Wahabee plot, and he had sent money to his co-conspirators, knowing for what purpose, why should he enter the payments in his ordinary business books at all, when it could be of no use, except as evidence against himself? It is more likely that the names of Busseeroodeen and Nusseeroodeen never were written on these erasures, where different names now stand; and further there is the position of all except Mosahib Ali that these entries were in the ordinary course of business, but, because the defence, and that Ameer Khan had dealings with such a firm, were not able to show a vast number of entries in the same name, this evidence is discredited. The reason why few entries only of this kind were put forward by the defence, is, because there was no time to search for them, the discovery of this erasure was made at a very late stage of the case, and the magistrate did not lay any stress upon it. It was only at the last moment that Mr. Prinsep gave this new direction to the case, when there was no opportunity of accounting for the appearance of the erasures in the book produced. In the same book, and taken as genuine, there appear blots and erasures, to which no suspicions attach. It is convenient for the prosecution to pick out these parts, simply because of the similarity of the amounts there entered to those which they say are acknowledged in letters marked LI, MIA, and NIA."

(*To be continued.*)

THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY.

WHILE the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany seems to have come to a stand-still, the doubtful adherents of the ancient faith one by one make their peace with the Vatican, and embrace the dogma to which they have hitherto conscientiously objected. The latest and most notable instance of this return to allegiance is the formal acceptance of the Infallibility dogma by Archbishop Haynald, of Kalocsa. He was the chief supporter of the opposition in the Œcumenical Council; and to his energetic refusal was due the prolonged resistance of the Hungarian bishops, on whom the "Old Catholics" consequently relied as a certain addition to their fold. Archbishop Haynald has now formally declared his acceptance of the dogma, and the clergy of his diocese have followed his example. He has explained that, whatever might be the views and convictions of each individual, at the command of the Œcumenical Council there ought to be no doubt about accepting and teaching the prescribed doctrine as an article of the Catholic creed. Warned by the royal reproof administered to his colleague, the Primate, for infringing the law of the land by denouncing the placetum, the Archbishop skilfully avoided the danger by representing the theory of the placet "as so universally known as not to require a formal promulgation."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

OBTAINING MONEY BY ADVERTISEMENTS CONTAINING FALSE STATEMENTS.

A SINGULAR defence was made on Saturday at West Bromwich to a charge of obtaining money by advertisements containing false statements. The prisoner was a young man aged twenty-two, who gave the name of William Luther Leeman. It was stated that he came from York, was a fellow of Oxford University, and had been of late acting as tutor to the family of Mr. Ralph Docker, clerk to the Smethwick board of Commissioners and the King's Norton board of guardians. James Ordish, inspector of police at Smethwick, said that on Friday morning his attention was called to the following advertisement in the *Times* of the 2nd inst.:—"Governess wanted in a nobleman's family for two young children. Required to travel. Salary 100 guineas and travelling expenses. Apply fully, with carte de visite, to Frances Agr, Post-office, Smethwick." Mr. Ordish went to the post-office, and after waiting there some time the prisoner came and inquired for any letters that might have been addressed to "Frances Agr." No less than 200 letters were then handed to him; and on Saturday morning another hundred arrived. The prisoner showed great surprise at the enormous number of letters, and admitted to the inspector that he had made use of a fictitious name, but said that he was writing a book, and wanted to see the different characters and handwriting of the applicants. The prisoner was then arrested by the inspector. Before the magistrates the prisoner said he never imagined he would have received so many replies. He put in the advertisement, believing that as a writer he had a perfect right to resort to any means by which he could get characters for his book. The letters that had been opened contained postage stamps, carte de visites, and testimonials from various parts of the country, and from young ladies of good social position. The magistrate said the prisoner had adopted a very cruel method of getting "characters" for his book, and remanded him for a week. Bail was accepted for his appearance.—*Pall Mall Budget*, Nov. 10.

THE CHICAGO FIRE—MISFORTUNE NO BOND OF SYMPATHY.

IT would be thought that in the presence of a great calamity such as that which has befallen Chicago all local differences would be forgotten, at all events for the moment, and that the inhabitants of what was Chicago would be drawn together by a bond of sympathy. Such, however, appears by no means to be the case, and "a very pretty quarrel" is going on among the ruins of that ill-fated city. That part of Chicago, says the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, which was not destroyed is making a curious war upon the burned portion of the city, and is about to ask the general Government to assist in the work. A delegation headed by Judge Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court, was expected to arrive at Washington, seeking to have the Government buildings erected in that part of the city which escaped the flames. Great jealousy always existed between the burned district and the west side, and the flames had scarcely died away before one section began its intrigue to profit by the misfortunes of the other. While the whole world united in sending relief to the charred city, Chicago was divided against itself, and in preventing the public buildings from being erected on the old sites or in the former neighbourhoods, the west side saw an immense speculation. Senator Trumbull, it is stated, is opposed to these designs, and favours the purchase of an entire block in the burned district for the custom-house, post-office, and other buildings. For the present the Government officers are very comfortably housed, Congress Hall, which is in Harrison-street, just on the verge of the ruined part of the city, affording ample accommodation for the public business in this emergency, and Plymouth Church answering all the requirements of the postal service till the new post-office can be rebuilt. The general feeling in Washington is against the promoters of the movement which is considered unreasonable and "mean." The value of the public buildings destroyed, including their furniture, will not exceed 650,000 dols., and the Government has gained not less than three millions by the destruction of greenbacks in the fire, so that it can rebuild every structure destroyed and make money besides.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL DISCLAIMERS.—There is something exceedingly naive in Prussian official disclaimers which ought to make us accept them with extreme caution. After the French revelations of the Napoleon-Bismarck interview at Biarritz, the semi-official *Correspondance de Berlin* at once stepped in emphatically to deny their truth with so much ostentation and aplomb as at once to silence the other side in the hearing of the impartial public. Since then the other semi-official papers have—prompted, possibly, by compunction, or fearing a reply like that addressed by Bismarck to Benedetti—published "rectifications;" and now the *Frankfurter Press*—likewise a semi-official paper—plainly confesses that at Biarritz, indeed, no conversation on political topics passed between the two eminent statesmen, but that "at St Cloud M. de Bismarck revealed to the Emperor Napoleon his German plans for the future with his characteristic frankness. The Emperor listened silently to the words of the Prussian Prime Minister, without giving a sign of either approval or disapproval, but after Bismarck had finished he explained his own projects with the same candour, making particular mention of Belgium." It may be very valuable to historians to know that the conversation passed not at Biarritz but at St. Cloud; but the geographical mistake is hardly worth the anger bestowed upon it by the *Correspondance.*

THE RUSSIAN AND GERMAN FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.

THE *Moscow Gazette* publishes a remarkable article on the naval power of Russia in the Baltic, in which it argues that unless some decisive step is at once taken to keep within due bounds the influence of Germany in that quarter, Russia will find her action as much confined in the Baltic as she did in the Black Sea. Germany, it says, has such enormous resources that she could easily form in a comparatively short space of time a fleet, which would be second only to that of England; and such a fleet, together with the fortifications of Kiel, would reduce the Russian navy in the Baltic to absolute inaction. The only means of preventing this, thinks the *Moscow Gazette*, is to neutralize Denmark and obtain for her the restoration of those portions of North Sleswick including Duppel and Alsen, which she has a right to claim under the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague. The last war, it says, has shown how even a little State like Belgium, lying between two powerful belligerents, could maintain her neutrality, and there is no reason why a neutralized Denmark should not be equally successful in the event of a war between Germany and Russia. Sweden would, it is true, not have so great an interest in a scheme of this kind as Russia, for the greater part of her maritime trade is now concentrated in the port of Gottenburgh; but there is no doubt that she would join in any measure which would be calculated to protect and strengthen her Scandinavian neighbour. Next to Russia, England is most interested in the navigation of the Sound being kept free, and she, too, has strong sympathies for Denmark. But, concludes the *Moscow Gazette*, if anything is to be done it should be done at once, for if Russia waits until Kiel is so fortified as to command the Sound it will be too late.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE BALLOT BOX AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

THE manager of the Queen's Theatre has advanced another step on the path of democracy. Some weeks ago he announced that it was for the public to decide whether or not he should play Shakspeare. The public has apparently decided that he shall, and, that point being settled, a popular vote is now to be taken as to which of Shakspeare's plays shall next be presented. We are informed by advertisement that ballot-boxes have been placed in various parts of the house, and that visitors are expected to deposit their bulletins or voting-papers inscribed with the name of the Shakspearian piece they desire to see performed. The play which obtains the greatest number of votes, even though it be "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," or "Titus Andronicus," will be produced; and the manager will have the advantage of knowing beforehand how many persons, at a minimum, will come to see the new representation. We have not heard whether the public is to be consulted as to the distribution of characters; but it must come to that if the idea of vote by ballot applied to the stage is to be logically developed. Then, in voting for "Romeo and Juliet," the voter will stipulate that the Juliet will be Mrs. or Miss So-and-so; in voting for "Othello" that Mr. So-and-so shall *not* be entrusted with the part of the Moor. Carry the idea still further, and the choice of absolutely new pieces will be left to the public, who from time to time may be asked to declare by voting-papers whether the next burlesque shall be by Byron or by Burnand, or whether, in place of a new burlesque, it would like a new melodrama by the author of "Hinko." Formerly theatrical government was despotic—it was a despotism tempered with hisses. It is now, at least at one theatre, "limited"—like the British monarchy. Nothing that the public does not expressly approve beforehand will henceforth be played at the Queen's; and the time will probably come when the theatrical public will choose its own dramatists as the country chooses its own legislators. Indeed, we should not be astonished if some enterprising director were to resolve on publishing his budget, so as to have a constitutional basis on which to ground his scheme of taxation. A proved deficit would justify a raising of prices or a direct appeal to subscribers. One thing, in the meanwhile, is quite clear; that, whether a source of profit or not, theatrical management is becoming a source of infinite amusement—certainly to the public and possibly to the manager himself.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

GERMAN LEGISLATION FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE German legislation for Alsace-Lorraine, conceding to every male who has attained his majority the right of choosing between the citizenship of France or Germany, and beginning the military conscription after a short pause with the class of 1852, appears in the application of each law by itself not only fair but even lenient. When taken together, however, the two laws seem to justify the protest which the new province is at this moment unanimously raising against their enforcement, for it is just the persons liable to military service who are precluded from the free choice of a nationality, being still under the age of twenty-one. Accordingly, the whole nationalist press of Alsace teems with articles and letters denouncing the injustice of the proceeding, and appealing to German fairness to save their sons the distasteful duty. A petition is likewise circulating for signatures among the influential persons of the province, to be presented to Prince Bismarck, from whom it will, however, if Berlin papers read the Chancellor's views aright, receive very little consideration. After the lessons of 1866, the Germans maintain that there is no means of assimilating a newly annexed population to the old stock like common military service. The young men catch the patriotism and *esprit de corps* of their comrades, and the hearts of the parents invariably follow their sons. Judging by the change effected in four years in Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse, the maxim seems to be borne out by fact. But the truth of its application to the more estranged people of the French provinces remains to be tested by experience.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE FIGHTING AT MOMEIN.

FROM the diary of the Officiating Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo for the month of September 1871, we learn that a Panthay envoy from Nauthabet arrived at Bhamo on the 10th of that month. According to the information communicated by him, it seems that the Panthays are considerably harassed about the town of Momein by marauding bands of Chinese, and it appears hopeless to expect a resuscitation of trade between Burmah and Yunan until these bands have been subdued, or until they cease hostilities against the Panthays. The envoy confirmed the news of the defeat of the great leader of banditti Lisitahi, and the capture of his stronghold Yilaw, but added that the Panthays have not attempted to retain possession of that place, contenting themselves with doing as much damage as they could to the Chinese robber and his village, and then retiring—a course which they seem to have pursued on many different occasions and in many places. According to the statements of the emissary, the Panthays are in complete and peaceable possession of the whole of the north and centre of Yunan; and it is only in the southern and south-western confines of the country that the Chinese continue to harass them. The commanders of the marauding parties are not, the Panthays assert, commissioned by the Government of the Emperor of China; nor is there any regular Chinese army operating in any portion of Yunan, or against the Panthays at all, even on the east and south-east. It is round about Momein that the most serious fighting occurs, and that the Chinese bands are the most irrepressible. The emissary pointed out that the many years' fighting had caused the number of reckless scoundrels to increase, so that any noted Chinese leader can easily replace his losses in men; whilst the stricter discipline of the Panthays, affording fewer opportunities for plunder and for the satisfaction of lust and revengeful feelings, throws the majority of these soldiers of fortune into the ranks of their enemies. The true Panthays are comparatively few in number, and their forces are largely composed of Yunan Chinese, who have given in their adhesion to the new rule, every chieftain who joins them being received with open arms, and rewarded with an appointment or a title.

At the last interview the emissary repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Political Agent that we must not hope to see trade suddenly revive the instant that the Chinese bandits succumbed, as it would take some years for the country to settle down completely; but he was very positive that directly hostilities ceased, trade would recommence and gradually but surely increase.—*Englishman.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

THE opening of the Suez Canal has given an extraordinary impetus to the buildings of steamships. A new route to the Eastern Seas created a demand which has been abundantly met. Independently of British enterprise, the French, Dutch, Italians, Austrians, and Russians have taken advantage of the facilities presented by the short cut to India, Java, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, and they also have inaugurated lines of steamers. From a summary before us of British steamships, advertised in a single number only of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, to sail on a given day, via Suez, to ports beyond the Red Sea, and those announced to follow, we find that the actual tonnage of the vessels whose names are given amounts to 104,986 tons. To this gross tonnage we add the burthen of those ships advertised on previous days, and known to be in the trade; and, from a careful calculation, we make the grand total of 147,986 tons. The employment of such a large amount of steam tonnage must completely revolutionise the Eastern trade. But to the British steam vessels of 147,986 tons should be added the tonnage of foreign vessels built expressly in consequence of the piercing of the Isthmus, and, if we place that at 50,000 tons, which is a fair estimate, it will be found that over 200,000 tons of steam shipping is employed, under different European flags, in steam navigation to the East. This is a result scarcely to have been anticipated two years ago, and the enormous augmentation of steam tonnage thus shown is the most convincing proof of the practical success of the Suez Canal, as a means of expediting commerce between Europe and Asia. It should be borne in mind, also, that so extensive an employment of British steam-vessels in this new channel of navigation is the spontaneous achievement of British enterprise and British wealth. Taking the value of our own vessels at £25 per ton, on an average, it gives an estimated expenditure of capital of £3,699,650. The embarkation of such a large capital, in a comparatively short period, in vessels, engines, equipment, and stores, must have afforded work for thousands of mechanics and labourers, independently of the mining population. That whole fleets of unsubsidised steamships should have been thus created in less than two years seems marvellous. Some few of the steamers despatched to the East have, no doubt, been taken from other lines, but this does not in reality touch the question, as, if they were profitably employed before, other ships would be placed on the temporarily abandoned routes to supply their places. What effect will ultimately ensue from the extension of steam navigation to the East remains to be proved, but, considering that so few sailing ships are being built to fill the void left by wrecks and breaking up, this increase of steamships, in point of aggregate tonnage, is not, perhaps, disproportionate to the merchandise to be conveyed. The old East Indian sailing ships averaged about 1,000 tons, so that the new British steam tonnage, as regards register, is equal to 148 sailing vessels. By the rapidity of their voyages, and the saving of time in distance, the increased steam tonnage is equal to about 370 sailing ships of 1,000 tons each. The decrease in sailing tonnage and the increase of commerce might, perhaps, be considered to justify this additional steam tonnage, without unduly depreciating freight. Steamships, however, costing so much more than sailing vessels, require to be dispatched quickly, and if they are likely to be kept very long on the berth, low freights are accepted in order to meet the requirement. With good crops in India, freights should be sustained; but, if they are depressed below remunerative rates, as we believe they now are, the cause must be looked for in excessive competition, and this competition, it should be remembered, is in a very few hands, and ought to be susceptible of fair adjustment. Wherever steam navigation has been inaugurated commerce has created the demand for such tonnage, and this must and will be the case in the Eastern trade. The day has gone by, as a matter of course, when £20 per ton could be obtained in the overland route, but faster and cheaper worked ships can afford to take lower rates. In the outward trade, it is said, Manchester goods are conveyed at a through rate, including railway to London, of 35s. and 10 per cent. This, no doubt, is a rate ruinous to steam shipowners, unless passengers can be secured, and a good freight obtained homewards. Competition is the soul of trade, but it may be carried too far, and when it is so in regard to shipping, it necessitates reasonable agreements, or combination, among shipowners.

Recent returns from the commercial building yards of the United Kingdom show that there are 450,000 tons of steam shipping now on the stocks, or on order, all of which, it is said, is to be floated between this and March next. The value of this tonnage now building, or ready for floating, calculated upon the same moderate estimate as that which we have referred to as engaged in our Eastern trade, would amount to the large sum of £11,250,000,—a further proof of the characteristic enterprise and commercial wealth of the country. All this tonnage will not figure on the register for 1871, but, even if it did, there is, we presume, a corresponding decrease in sailing tonnage. We will not say that the steam tonnage under construction is excessive, though if a panic or adverse times were to set in it would certainly turn out to be so. During a period of prosperity there should be not only tonnage enough built or building to supply the annual displacement, but sufficient also to keep pace with the growing trade of the world.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

ROAD STEAMING EXTRAORDINARY.

THOSE of our readers who have lately seen a large road steamer drawing an omnibus along the streets at the West End are probably unaware that this engine has just accomplished a feat without parallel—viz., running from Ipswich to Edinburgh by road, a distance of 450 miles, in 77 hours travelling time. This engine, which is one of four now being built for the Indian Government by Messrs Ransomes, Sims, & Head, of Ipswich, under Mr. R. W. Thomson's (our townsman's) patent, with India rubber tires, has been put through a series of most crucial tests, ending with the one above recorded, and with satisfactory results in every case. She is called the Ravee, after one of the Punjab rivers, and is of 14 nominal horse-power, but has several times been worked up to 80 indicated horse-power. Weight, about 13½ tons; length, 15 feet; breadth, 8 feet 8 inches; height to top of chimney, 15 feet. The omnibus weighs about 3½ tons, and is seated for 21 people inside, 44 outside—total 65. She left Ipswich on Friday morning, September 15, in charge of Lieutenant Crompton, who has had the direction of all the experiments made with these engines. The first town they reached was Stowmarket, which, ever since the gun-cotton explosion, has presented something like the appearance of Sevres and Meudon immediately after the civil war, as shown to us in the illustrated papers. Here a difficulty arose with the town pump, which would not supply sufficient for the thirsty monster, who was compelled to drink again a mile or two farther on. The road for miles was overshadowed with trees, and it was a matter of considerable difficulty for the engine to force her way through the mass of drooping branches, which in some cases hung down so low that it was necessary to keep men on the roof, with saws and axes, to cut a passage for the chimney. She arrived at Bury St. Edmunds in time for breakfast, having run the first 26 miles, including all stoppages for pumping water, passing uneasy horses and such like, in four hours and a-half. Before going further, the process of foraging for water and filling the tanks may be described, and it will be seen how very much any rapid progress along an unknown road is hindered by this. After the train has watered once, we will say, the driver does not take much heed until he has travelled eight or ten miles. He then becomes anxious about his water supply, and keeps a lookout for possible ponds, ditches, or streams; and if he finds one he never passes it, although he could run another six or seven miles with what he has left in the tank—the reason of this being that the next watering-place might be just outside this distance, or that he might come to some weak bridge, or something might happen to detain him on the road, in which case he would have to put out his fire, and much time would be lost. At any rate, it will be seen that it is much the safest plan always to take water when you can get it. On reaching the watering-place, a hand-pump is dragged down from the top of the omnibus; several lengths of hose are coupled on, and bystanders (if there are any) are earnestly requested, and even tempted by the promise of a ride on the wonderful bus, to pump. If there are no bystanders, the crew must pump themselves. To fill the tank requires half-an-hour of severe labour, and so tiring was this that since the engine has arrived in Edinburgh a steam-pump has been sent for, and has been fitted on to the engine, in order that on the return journey steam—man's most willing slave—may save the crew all this pumping labour. It follows, therefore, that if the engine made 10 miles in an hour, and then was delayed half-an-hour filling her tank, the actual rate of progress would be only 1[illegible] miles in an hour and a-half, or about 6⅔ miles an hour.

Foraging for coal is another great cause of delay. It is always a long time before a coal merchant can be hunted up, and, when found, the carting to the engine becomes a difficulty. In fact, it was found rarely possible to coal the engine in less than two or three hours; and if the engine arrived in a town after six o'clock in the evening, an early start next morning was an impossibility, for neither love nor money would persuade the coal carters to arrive at the engine before seven o'clock in the morning, which, of course, meant a start at about 9 A.M. To return to our description of the journey. After leaving Bury St Edmunds, the train was boarded by a photographer, who begged, prayed, and insisted, until he had his way, to "take" the train. Arrived at Newmarket for luncheon, they were refused water at the water-works, so had to pump it from a cistern in the back yard of the "Golden Lion." This necessitated the engine's standing in the street, and led to an altercation between the police and Lieutenant Crompton. The former, with great grandeur, said that they were to "move on." The Lieutenant ironically suggested that they should "run them in." However, as the engine did not appear in the station-house, the supposition is that the dispute was settled peaceably. Ely was reached at 6 P.M., and after coaling and getting dinner, our travellers engaged a guide to pilot them across the Fens to Peterboro'—and such a guide he turned out to be! He commenced by losing his way about 10 miles from Ely, and then culminated by directing the engine along the brink of the 40-foot river. Now came the most thrilling period of the journey. As the engine went on, the road got narrower and narrower, until it was only a few inches wider than the engine. The bank sloped down steeply on one side to the river, on the other to the fen. The steersman had to mind his P's and Q's, as unless he kept the engine exactly central on what there was of road, the wheels would have cut away the rotten boggy bank, and the engine would have gone into the depths of the fen, never to be unearthed again until some miner of the "Coming Race," when driving a drift into the seam of lignite, which would then represent our present Fen district, should strike his pick against the brass work, the iron work having long since tumbled into ochreous dust. After 10 miles of this nervous work, they had a *contretemps* with a tube, which burst and delayed them several hours. As it was necessary to have everything cool before repairing this tube, our travellers for the first time took some much-needed rest in the omnibus. This ended the first day's trip of 70 miles, most of it along heavy and bad roads. The second day's run was a short one, as, it being Saturday, it was necessary to find a good place to lay up the train over Sunday. They were luckey enough to find Mr. Jackson of Stevington House, Wansford, who hospitably put them all up over Sunday, and took the engine into his private grounds. On Monday, the train started at 6 A.M., and made the splendid run of 83½ miles from Wansford to Doncaster in ten and a quarter hours. This is quite an unprecedented performance, and when the delays for water and coal and the other unavoidable stoppages are taken into consideration, it will be seen at what a tremendous pace she must have travelled. Actually, most of the miles were done in four minutes, some of them in less, or at the rate of 15 to 18 miles an hour. Of course this was exceptionally good running for English roads, but when the good quality of the Indian roads and flatness are considered, there is every reason to suppose that the above speed could be kept up continuously. The following day's run was from Doncaster to Azerley Hall, near Ripon. Here they had arranged to spend some days, and when they started the roads were in an awful state from the heavy rainfall in the last week in September. All the rivers were in flood, and clear water for the engine could be obtained in neither pond nor river. From Hazerley to Darlington on the 1st October, and thence to Wooler, near the Borders, on the 3rd. The road became very bad after leaving Morpeth. Although it was once the coach road, yet, from disrepair and bad weather, the road over the fells and moors as they approached Wooler was more like the dry channel of a gravelly burn than anything else. The view from some of the summits after leaving Morpeth was grand. The sea over towards Blyth and the heavy masses of clouds rolling rapidly across the moorland were a sight to be remembered. Outside Wooler, a toll-gateman absolutely refused passage, and the gentle power of steam had to be applied to his gate before they could proceed. He came on into Wooler to give the engine in charge of the police, but was called a fool for his pains, and did the travellers a good turn by finding the police for them, who, when found, were extremely useful in finding lodging for the men, and coal and water for the engine. Wooler is not an hospitable town, and the inhabitants not choosing to be bothered with railways or electric telegraphs, or any new-world notions, rather resented the idea of a road steamer visiting them, and absolutely refused to take in any of the crew; and it was some time before the obliging sergeant of police could get them shelter anywhere. Next day, after loading with coals that were sold "by the bowl"—and bad ones they were—the train crossed the Border, and, by dint of running all night, crossed the Lammermoor ridge early in the morning, and arrived at Edinburgh on the 5th. She came in by the Dalkeith Road and the Bridges, and swung round into Princes' Street in grand style. Although there were tramway obstructions in Princes' Street, she threaded her way through them and distanced all the traffic, turning up into George Street, and so on to the West End, to Drew & Burnett's (the coachbuilders) yard, where she was laid up. Since that time she has been several trips of an experimental nature, in one of which she took forty tons of gross load up South Hill, which is an incline of 1 in 17 of upwards of a mile in length. She will start on her return journey to India, on Monday next, and will then be shipped off [illegible]. Those who think that a journey over a great tract of country on a road-steamer is simply like a series of short experimental runs joined together into a long one make a great mistake. An ordinary engine may do very excellent work indeed, and never break down, if she has a few hours every evening in the shed for her driver to examine her, and make little adjustments and petty repairs. But it requires a very superior engine indeed to make such a long run as that we have described without breaking down, for this reason, she has to run all day, and sometimes all night too, without stopping. The driver and stoker, directly they come in, have usually had such a hard day's work, that they are incapable, even if they wished it, of making the little adjustments and repairs above mentioned, and are only too glad to go and get a rest; and the engine is left just as she came in, and next day in that state she must go out. If all be going well, that is good, and continues good; but if not, a breakdown is the result. This is the principal reason why long runs are such a crucial test of the capabilities and commercial value of an engine, for standing first in order of all the qualities required in a road-engine is this one—that it shall run long without a breakdown; and the engine now under description has certainly excelled in this. This journey was not without its amusing side, as the engine, being the property of Government, did not pay toll. The chaff with those enemies to the human race, the toll-gate people, was very amusing. But the wonder of the countrypeople and their surmises as to what it was, were delicious. "How much an acre?" said one old woman, thinking it a travelling steam-plough. "Do you saw firewood?" said another. "I never saw a thrashing-machine with such large windows in it," said a third. But the prevailing notion was that it was a machine for keeping in order and recharging with electricity the roadside telegraphs, and it was often useless to assert the contrary.—*Scotsman*, Oct. 28.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its unequalled efficacy in general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds, observes: "I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says: "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE in the MARINE LINES, Bombay.—Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMEMTS, fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody.

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the next Hot Season, say April and May, a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 „ Pints .... 43 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s BRANDIES.

No. 1 First Quality, Black Capsule.........at Rs. 33 per dozen.
No. 2 Second „ Yellow „ ...... „ 29 „
No. 3 Third „ White „ ...... „ 25 „

A Liberal Discount will be given.

TERMS CASH.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA,
No. 40, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following:—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1 ....Rs. 33 per doz.
„ MARGAUX CLARET .... 14 „
CURCIER AND AUDIT'S BRANDY .... 20 „
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—
BRANDY, Blue Label.............. 19 „
„ Yellow „ .... 23 „
„ Pink „ .... 26 „
„ White „ .... 29 „
Salt's Beer, in quarts.................. 5 „

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—
A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.
A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.
A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.
A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPEN.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furniture [illegible] and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietor hopes, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and their satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to make the most commodious and comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. Both Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP	£250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED	£850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS	£126,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. [illegible], Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. [illegible] & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. [illegible], Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay

30th September 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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